

# CRUSH HITLER NOW, F.D.R. SAYS

## Weather

Local — Fair. Moderately cool.  
Moderate to fresh northwest winds.  
Eastern New York State — Fair  
and cooler.

# Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

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## Aid Britain, USSR, CIO Electrical Parley Told

Officers Report to 7th Convention Stresses Unity Against Nazis

By George Morris  
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)  
CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 1.—A joint officers' report to the 400 delegates of the seventh convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, today declared that "the united might of both the British and Soviet governments, backed by the United States" will be strong enough to "rid humanity once and for all" of Hitlerism.

The report said that despite recent differences of opinion within the union's ranks on the international situation, there was a "basic unity" on the "need to defeat fascism" although it was expressed in two different camps.

The report said: "Today all groups in labor may and do declare, to the world that they are unanimously supporting every step necessary to crush Hitlerism."

"Those who thought that the British government was a reliable source of the will and power to defeat fascism — they may continue to think so if they wish so and those who thought the Soviet Union and its army was the reliable force to do the job — they, too, may continue to think it was they who were right, if they wish."

"For certainly, both groups now agree that the united might of both the British and the Soviet governments, backed by the United States and supported most of all by that hatred for fascism that is bred in the bone of every worker — such a combination can hardly fail to rid humanity once and for all of the very fountainhead of world fascism, the Nazi government of Germany."

The joint report was of President James B. Carey, Secretary — Treasurer Julius Emspak and Organization Director James Matles. The only other business before the delegates was the formal invocation and constitution of committees.

The report was equally

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# BATTER NAZIS ON ALL FRONTS

Red Army Checks German Drives on Leningrad and Dnieper

ANNIHILATE FINNS

Counter-Attacks Gain on Moscow Front as Nazis Lose Soar

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UP).—The Soviet High Command reported today that "hundreds of thousands" of Nazi wounded are flooding Germany and overflowing into the Nazi-occupied countries as result of smashing Red Army blows against Adolf Hitler's war machine all along the 1,800-mile Eastern Front.

Today's High Command communique told of gains by Soviet forces counter-attacking or repulsing Nazi assaults on every key sector from the

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (UP).—Soviet planes swept in from the Baltic last night and touched off a Berlin air alarm which sent thousands of persons hurrying from movies, restaurants and street cars to shelters.

Arctic Sea to the southern Ukraine and said that 1,400 Finnish troops had been annihilated in a savage battle, presumably on the Karelian Isthmus.

The Soviet air force, in its biggest assault on German centers of the ten-week-old war, was said to have blasted four important German cities Sunday night, with the loss of only one raiding plane.

The Red Air Force smashed at Berlin, Danzig, Memel and Königsberg in East Prussia, dropping bombs on military and industrial targets and "starting fires and explosions in all four cities," it was stated.

The Soviet reports indicated that the Red Army's counter-attacks, aided by heavy rains turning the battlefields into seas of mud in some places, had stemmed the German "pincer" drive on Leningrad, swept the Germans back for great distances on the Central Front west of Moscow and halted the Germans at the Dnieper River in the Ukraine.

The High Command's communique at noon Monday said that heavy fighting was general along the entire front.

"BLEEDING TO DEATH" Statements by the Soviet press that "the fascist beast is bleeding to death" after suffering the loss of more than 2,000,000 men in 10 weeks of titanic struggle, were followed today by the High Command's report of a steady flow of wounded into Germany and the Nazi-held countries.

"Hundreds of thousands of wounded German men and officers have packed all the hospitals of

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# Iran Cities Celebrate Flight Of Nazis; Welcome Allies

**Festive Spirit Reigns in Tabriz; Soldiers Hail Good-Will**

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

TABRIZ, Iran, Sept. 1.—The city of Tabriz has come to life again and a holiday spirit reigns here as the people in affectionate demonstrations express their gratitude to Soviet troops for having delivered them from the Hitler provocateurs. Interesting particularly was the rapid change which overcame the city as soon as the Germans had fled and the people had discovered for themselves the friendly intent of the Red Army. The fleeing Nazis had spread provocative rumors that the Soviet troops would persecute the inhabitants, loot the warehouses and shops and burn down town after town.

## GREET SOVIET TROOPS

Despite the fears aroused by this Nazi propaganda, the people thronged into the streets to meet the Soviet infantry and then broke into demonstration of joy, realizing that the entry of the Soviet troops spelled the end of Nazi intrigue in Iran.

The Iranians make no secret of their hatred for the Nazis. The welcome accorded the Soviet troops by the population of Tabriz was in the nature of an anti-German demonstration. People went up to the Soviet commanders, took them by the hand and led them to storehouses where German weapons were concealed, to houses where Germans lived, and to stores which served as German spy centers.

The people were well aware of the Nazi spy system. For that matter, Hitler's agents were little concerned to hide their activities and Nazi preparations for attack upon the Soviet Union were conducted with open eyes.

## LEAFLETS DROPPED

In Meshed, a large city in the northeastern part of Iran, the Soviet troops entered a day ahead of their schedule and found the population celebrating their coming. Soviet planes had dropped leaflets throughout the city informing the population of the reason for the entry of the Soviet troops.

An Iranian infantry division quartered in Meshed put up no resistance at all to Soviet units. All of the soldiers here seemed to understand the reason for the advance of the Red Army into Iran and were as glad to receive them as the rest of the population.

Soldier Ali Guseini Ashar told the correspondent bitterly that the Germans did their utmost "to embroil us in a quarrel with our great neighbor. We didn't want to fight against the USSR and the Red Army. The Soviet troops have done well in preventing bloodshed between the Russian and Iranian peoples."

## RAF Batters Berlin, Nazi Arms Industry

## Red Air Fleet Joins in Heavy Blows on Key German Targets

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UP).—Britain's third year of war and the deadline of a long-term warning against a German invasion attempt was ushered in today with Royal Air Force Red Air Fleet bombing attacks on Berlin, the Ruhr and Rhineland and the French "invasion" coast.

Air raid sirens, quiet in London for more than a month, wailed in Berlin as Soviet airmen thrust at the German capital, and the Air Ministry said "considerable" forces of British bombers battered effectively at Bremen, Essen, Cologne and Boulogne during the night.

(The Germans reported that hundreds of thousands jammed a railway station in Berlin as Soviet and British planes flew in over Germany and occupied territory.)

## DAWN TO MIDNIGHT

The night raids on vital German targets in the rich industrial area dovetailed with a dawn to midnight series of sorties across the Channel in which northern France and the coastal area were subjected to perhaps the heaviest battering of the war.

Essen, site of the Krupp armament works and the Goering Steel Works, Bremen, big port and naval base, industrialized Cologne and other objectives in Germany felt the might of British bombers, the Air Ministry said. Docks at Boulogne were bombed and mines laid in enemy waters.

The loss of seven British bombers was admitted, a larger toll than usual and evidently reflecting the greater scope and intensity of the attacks.

A communiqué said German planes in greater strength than recently attacked Hull during the night, causing casualties including fatalities at the northeast port.

## How Soviet Parachute Raid Took Nazi Headquarters--

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—The exploit of a Red Army parachute battalion in landing behind enemy lines and capturing a German regimental headquarters was told in today's Red Star, Soviet army newspaper, in reporting details of operations on the battle front.

The story was as follows:

"One dark night a parachute battalion took off on a routine action assignment. A few hours later the men descended behind the enemy lines. Each company was given explicit orders by the battalion commander. The time and place was arranged for meeting later on.

"The expedition had carried along a large quantity of explosives and ammunition. Each company had all the necessary means of maintaining communication.

"In District X the battalion met a group of Soviet partisans who told them that the enemy was concentrating forces in Village K.

"The battalion commander decided to carry out a sudden night raid. A group of partisans, acting in conjunction with the battalion, made

their way into the village with orders to remove the Nazi sentinels guarding the road and headquarters. The Germans little expected a night raid, particularly because it was so far behind their front lines.

"The German infantry rushed out of the houses, fired several volleys, then began a hasty retreat from the village. Most of them did not get very far; they were shot down, almost in their tracks.

"The raid proved to be a complete success. The parachute battalion destroyed many transport vehicles and motor cycles, and then made off to the woods, taking with it all staff documents, 14 prisoners, and a quantity of arms.

"The next morning it was learned that the battalion had raided the headquarters of a German regiment. Among the prisoners was the artillery chief of a German division.

"The battalion's 18-day tour of the German hinterland cost the Nazis over 500 killed and wounded, 23 armored cars, six tanks, 34 motor cycles, some 80 trucks, and many machine guns, rifles, automatic and other weapons."



**Soviet Nurses at Front:** Highly trained medical nurses were among the first Soviet citizens to hurry to the battlefield. Here is shown a group of them serving with a battalion of the popular volunteer force of Soviet defenders. Medical supplies from the United States will make their task easier.

## Germans Keep Leaflets 'Mailed' by Red Army

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—In hundreds of devious ways Soviet propaganda leaflets are finding their way into the hands of German soldiers at the front and behind the Nazi lines, stories related here by Red Army scouts reveal.

Red Army men detailed for reconnaissance are armed on all assignments with leaflets in addition to grenades and cartridges. Scouts usually try to place the leaflets in spots where German soldiers are most likely to appear either singly or in small groups.

One such spot selected was a vegetable garden behind the front. Since then the garden has served as a sort of mailbox where German soldiers could receive regularly Soviet leaflets. Batches left there by Red Army scouts have been carried off by German soldiers consistently. On one occasion scouts arriving at the garden found a note of acknowledgement from German soldiers.

On the following day they brought a batch of leaflets containing a pass to Soviet lines. Eighty German soldiers captured recently on one sector were found to be in possession of Soviet leaflets almost to a man.

## 129 Nazi Planes Destroyed in One Day

## Civilian Barricade Smashes Nazi Tank Attack

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—Nazi forces lost six times as many warplanes in the engagements of the last couple of days as did the Soviet Red Air Fleet, according to the evening communiqué of August 31, issued by the Soviet Information Bureau.

Heavy fighting took place along the entire 2,000-mile front, the communiqué reported.

Among the dramatic incidents of the fighting was the successful defense of Town T. in the Ukraine, in which civilian fighters took a prominent part.

The communiqué stated:

"In the course of August 31, our troops fought the enemy along the entire front.

"Our Red Air Fleet inflicted concentrated blows on enemy panzer troops, infantry and artillery, and destroyed enemy airplanes on his airfields.

"On Aug. 29, a total of 125 German planes were destroyed in air battles and on enemy airfields. We lost 24 planes.

"Members of the Popular Volunteers of the Ukrainian Town of T displayed exceptional valor

and heroism. Eight German tanks and 12 armored cars broke into the town. While carrying on a desultory fire along the streets, the fascist tank-drivers were making their way towards the central square.

"On Shovchenko Street their tanks and armored cars ran into the barricade erected by the Popular Volunteer force. The platoon under the command of Motovilchenko, vice-director of the local oil mill, stopped the machines. Fuel bottles and bundles of grenades flew at the machines. One tank and two armored cars caught fire. The soldiers rushed out from them but failed to escape and were annihilated by machine-gun fire.

"Other tanks rushed into adjoining lanes but also encountered stubborn resistance. On Kotlyubynsky Street, the men of Lieutenant Lepitov's platoon destroyed three armored cars. The crew of two of them surrendered.

"Two enemy tanks rushed blindly into Ivanovsky alley. Members of the Popular Volunteers quickly blocked the exit from this blind alley with logs,

and set fire to them. The tanks turned back, and vainly tried to destroy the barricade by gunfire.

"The crew of one of the tanks decided to force their way through the wooden houses and sheds into a neighboring street, but got stuck. The crew of the other tank were killed by members of the Popular Volunteers but the tanks were captured intact.

"On Slobodskaya and Peskovskaya Streets their tanks and armored cars encountered the fire of the anti-tank guns of our regular troops. Batteries commanded by Lieutenants Vassini and Gorkov destroyed two tanks and four armored cars.

"Several hours later the Germans sent an infantry column to help out the tanks which had gotten stuck in the town. Red Army units and members of the Popular Volunteers bravely defended the town against Germans. Near the barricaded post office, a group of volunteers annihilated a German infantry platoon. Several times the street encounters involved bayonet charges.

"A heavy engagement broke out near the motor repair works. A group of workers and employees at this plant—members of the Popular Volunteers—repulsed two German attacks and prevented them from approaching the works. Nearly 100 fascist soldiers fell here before the barricade.

"This battle, which began at dawn, lasted practically the entire day and night. The Germans were compelled to retreat, having lost over 1,500 men, six tanks, and 10 armored cars.

"Soviet fliers fearlessly and selflessly fought the German fascists.

"Nine attack planes commanded by Major Loshchikov spotted a German 'transport' plane. The fascist flier attempted to escape, but Major Loshchikov overtook him and finished him off while he was landing on the enemy airfield.

"While pursuing the enemy, the Major espied near the airfield a carefully camouflaged aircraft. The Soviet attack-planes at once attacked and destroyed 18 of the fascist planes.

"Lieutenant Kuznetsov's plane

## Removing Mines:

Red Army sappers from X unit extricate the Nazi anti-tank mines which were intended to destroy Soviet tanks. Soviet skill in discovering and removing these type of mines was well demonstrated in the Finnish campaign.

—Sovfoto Radiophoto

## Swedish Youth Assail Finn Attack on USSR

## Social Democratic Organ Says USSR Was Justified in Defensive War of 1939

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 1.—Finland betrayed democracy in joining the Nazi attack on the USSR and revealed the absolute necessity for the Soviet war to safeguard the approaches to Leningrad, the organ of the Social Democratic youth published here declared recently in an article.

"In the autumn of 1939" the article read, "when during the negotiations with Finland the USSR demanded the cession of certain territory to the Soviet Union for the defense of important industrial centers in the Leningrad area, a great clamor was raised in the Swedish press. But when Moscow concluded peace and Finland vainly shed so much blood we received proof that the Soviet Union desired only the territories necessary for the defense of the Leningrad region against attack.

"It is well that the USSR now possesses these territories for Finland has betrayed democracy and sold out to Hitler Germany. Let us hope that reactionary Finnish chauvinism, which influenced the working class at that time, will no longer evoke any response among us."

## U. S. Youth to Attend British 'Victory' Parley

## Youth Congress Here Gets Invitation to Attend; Cadden Accepts

An International youth rally for victory will be held in London on September 27, according to a cable received last week by Joseph Cadden, first vice president of the American Youth Congress from Betty Shields-Collins, Secretary of the World Youth Conference.

This conference will be of first importance to world youth's fight against Hitlerism. For in attendance will be spokesmen for the youth of all countries now in exile. Delegates will attend from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, France, Norway and Spain—countries which have been crushed under the iron heel of Hitler fascism.

The cable stated that to this rally for victory, delegates from China, the United States and the Soviet Union have been invited. All shades of political opinions, religious beliefs and sections in society are expected to be represented at this broad youth rally. It will be a true representation of all youth who treasure the ideals of national integrity, democracy and liberty.

## U. S. TO PARTICIPATE

Wholehearted support of this British youth rally has been assured by the American Youth Congress. Joseph Cadden, in a cable, pledged that the AYOC would make every effort to send a delegate to attend this conference.

The meeting is significant in that it will show the world youth is united against Hitlerism, Cadden said; and it will cement the solidarity in the fight to wipe out Hitlerism by working out practical steps for what youth today can do in the fight.

Miss Elizabeth Shields-Collins is working with the council representing all sections of the British youth to organize an International Youth Rally.

## Upstate Flier Hurt

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 1 (UP).—Joseph J. Dentinger, 35, was reported in critical condition at St. Mary's Hospital today following a plane crash in a plowed field near Churchville.

## On the War Fronts

BY A VETERAN COMMANDER

(AS OF AUG. 31)

It is the Germans' turn to give us interesting news. Berlin hints that "new Russian armies" are counter-attacking. The counter-attacks seem to take place on the entire length of the front, from Leningrad to the mouth of the Dnieper. Berlin describes Soviet resistance as "unbelievable" which seems to be a laconic, but adequate description.

The situation on the Finnish sector is not clear at this moment. However, it may be said that during two weeks the Germans and Finns have not been able to achieve anything of importance. The Finns have lost heavily (Swedish sources tell us that they have lost more than during the Soviet-Finnish war). It has been our contention right from the start that they have occupied only those territories which the Red Army Command permitted them to occupy. As a matter of fact this contention seems to be confirmed by the failure of the Finns to cut the Murmansk railroad which would have been an easier task than the "storming" of the Karelian Isthmus.

On the Leningrad front the Germans not only have NOT cut the Moscow-Leningrad railroad, but have failed to advance at all during the last three or four days. Their aviation, in spite of a huge concentration has NOT cracked the AA-defense of the second capital.

On the central front Marshal Timoshenko's armies are continuing their attack. Besides Gen. Konev's army we now see that Gen. Dudenov's army has entered the fray. True, these operations may still be of a holding or "relief" character, but their very duration (over two weeks) tends to show that the initiative here has passed to the Red Army.

It is interesting to note that the military reviewer of the violently anti-Soviet New York Daily News, Lowell Lympus, writes in last Sunday's News that Marshal Budenny has performed a "near miracle" in extricating his armies from the Ukrainian complex trap. Mr. Lympus writes from a United States military center and his views seem to reflect American military opinion.

Be that as it may, we know that Marshal Budenny's armies continue to counter-attack, across the Dnieper in certain cases, which is definite proof that they are NOT in a state of "complete dissolution" as the Germans wanted us to think. Odessa is holding out solidly (so is Hango on the other sea-front).

The tremendous losses of the German Luftwaffe yesterday (125 planes to 24 Soviet planes) show that the Germans are on the offensive in the air, mostly around Leningrad.

The Soviet Air Force has been again on a bombing expedition in northeastern Germany (this is announced not by Moscow, but by Berlin).

To sum up: the Red Army is definitely on the offensive in the center, while remaining on an active defensive on the wings. Because the Germans in the center seem to have entrenched themselves, it is quite possible that the central Soviet offensive will continue slow and laborious, with intermittent periods of respite.

It seems that the Soviet and British forces in Iran have effected a junction somewhere near Kasvin.

Nothing of importance to report from the other fronts, except that the RAF seems to have been quite active in the Mediterranean area.

It is interesting to note that an American Flying Fortress, manned by British fliers, has bombed Bremen in broad daylight from the sub-stratosphere, encountering no opposition. This is doubtless a very important development in aerial warfare.

No news of the new Chinese offensive on the Central and Southern fronts.

## Maria Kropacheva--- Typical Soviet Hero

## Leningrad Teacher Wounded While Manning Machine Gun

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—The story of how Maria Kropacheva, a Leningrad teacher, exemplified the courageous Soviet women fighters now fighting in defense of her city, until she was wounded, was described in a dispatch of war correspondent Dniepropetrovsk.

Dniepropetrovsk's story which appeared in the press here follows:

"Thousands of Leningraders know Maria Kropacheva as an outstanding pedagog who has done much to place the Leningrad public schools on the present high level. She represents Leningrad in the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR.

"As soon as the war broke out she joined the Red Army. You will always find her among the troops, working with that energy and keenness that has made her so popular among the school teachers. Her talks to the Red Army men attract large audiences. She

tells them about the heroism of the Petrograd workers in the 1918-19 days, about the courage of the Soviet people and inspires them to new heroic exploits.

"Kropacheva can handle a rifle well, now she has learned to operate a machine gun and is also good at hand-grenade throwing. And every man tries to be equal to his political instructor.

"Kropacheva accompanied the first group dispatched to the front and under enemy fire, she showed herself to be a brave and steadfast fighter worthy of her country and her great city.

"One night when her unit took up a new line of defense she helped to dig trenches, working together with the machine gun section, commanded by Party Organizer, Kondratyov. Everything seemed quiet, but peering through the darkness they noticed an enemy tank some 200 meters ahead. Kropacheva sent one of the soldiers to report to Headquarters and soon one of our tanks dashed forward and opened fire.

"Lying in the trenches, she could see the fascist tank, enveloped in flames slowly moving back. Soon it was joined by two other German tanks. Kropacheva noticed this and sent word to Headquarters. Our artillery opened fire but the tanks forged ahead in a desperate attempt to reach our trenches. They came very near and a shell fragment wounded one of the machine gunners. Kondratyov and Kropacheva took up place at the machine gun.

"Perhaps we'd better retire a bit!" asked Kondratyov.

"We have no orders to retire," replied Kropacheva calmly and continued to watch the developments in the front of the trenches.

The German automatics went into action and our machine guns replied. The Nazis were trying to move ahead behind the tanks and break through the Soviet defense but they were hurled back by intense machine gun fire. Kropacheva was wounded, so was Kondratyov. They both crawled, dragging the machine gun. Kropacheva held her rifle tight though she was wounded in the arm. They picked up the other wounded machine gunner and Kropacheva, despite two wounds, bandaged him and helped to remove him to the hospital. Kropacheva is now tied down to a hospital bed but in spirit she is with the men at the front.

"Tell the lads I will be back in the ranks soon and help them crush the fascist thugs. They shall never enter our Leningrad!"



# 'Free Browder' Campaign Shows Gains Throughout Nation

## Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Tours Nation for Earl Browder

Confident 'He Will Be Freed'; Looking Forward to Visit With Tom Mooney in San Francisco

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, secretary of the Citizens Committee for Earl Browder, is looking forward to a visit and conference with the committee's chairman, Tom Mooney, in the middle of this month.

Miss Flynn left yesterday on a national tour for Browder's release which will take her from Cleveland to Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver and the Pacific Coast.

"A high point of my trip," she said yesterday, "will be meeting with Tom Mooney in San Francisco."

"I am more confident than ever that Earl Browder will be freed since Tom Mooney became chairman of the committee that is leading the defense fight."

Tom Mooney, she pointed out, is loved by millions of Americans as a symbol of courage and integrity. Tom Mooney, also, is a great authority on workers' defense, she added. Tom led the fight that stirred the nation and saved his life.

Miss Flynn said that Mooney's advice, based on his vast experience and his manifold friendships in the trade union movement and outside it, would be of great help in guiding the committee.

Miss Flynn is also thinking with pleasure of her coming meeting with Warren K. Billings, Mooney's co-defendant, now a resident of San Francisco.

### BILLINGS IN COMMITTEE

Billings, who has consistently aided workers' prisoners since his release from Folsom Penitentiary, is devoted to the Browder campaign.

In fact America's most famous political prisoners of the past are helping the drive to free Earl Browder, whose release is so badly needed in the interest of unity against Hitler.

Arturo Giovannitti, who wrote his



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

famous poem, "The Walker," while he waited in prison 11 months awaiting trial in a murder frame up in Lawrence, Mass. is among these members of the Citizens Committee.

So is Angelo Herndon, the gifted young Negro writer and organizer, whose fight against an "insurrection" charge frame up in Georgia, roused the country.

And with them are other champions of the Bill of Rights, such as Robert Morse Lovett, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; Art Young, the artist, who almost went to prison for his convictions in 1918; Col. Charles

Brinkley Scott Wood, whom Miss Flynn will see in New York; Joseph Truslow Adams, the Rev. F. Hastings Smythe and others.

### CAMPAIGN GROWING

"The demand for Earl Browder's release is growing every day," said Miss Flynn yesterday.

"More people are actively for it than are actively against it."

"Resolutions for Browder's freedom are being passed in all parts of the country. My purpose on this trip is to co-ordinate the work that is going on."

"Browder can be freed and he will be."

Miss Flynn expects big results from the "Citizens Petition to Free Earl Browder," which went out late last week. A hundred thousand copies of this petition, addressed to President Roosevelt, with space for 20 names on each copy, are being distributed throughout the United States.

Miss Flynn's first stop is in Cleveland, which she visits tomorrow and Wednesday. She visits Detroit, September 4 and 5; Chicago, September 6 and 7; Kansas City and vicinity, September 8, 9, 10; Denver, September 11 and 12; San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points from September 14 to 26.

She returns to New York September 29 to speak at the Free-Browder meeting in Madison Square Garden that night.



**In Democracy's Cause:** Earl Browder, shown with a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, at the Tercel front in Spain, February, 1938. America's Number 1 anti-fascist was first to speak up and work indefatigably for the people of Spain. This picture is from a hitherto unpublished snapshot taken by a member of the Brigade at the time of Browder's memorable visit.

## City IWO Urges Speedy Freedom for Browder

Letter to President Calls Step Essential to Fight Of People Against Hitlerism—Supports Aid To Britain, USSR and China

On behalf of 40,000 members of the International Workers Order here a letter was dispatched to President Roosevelt yesterday by the City Central Committee of the fraternal order pledging wholehearted endorsement of Washington's program of all-out aid to Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union, and pointing out that

one of the important steps essential in the direction of uniting the American people for the struggle against Hitlerism is the immediate release of Earl Browder, one of America's outstanding anti-fascists.

Informing the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder of the letter sent to President Roosevelt, Dave Greene, Executive Secretary of the City Central Committee, stated that "we are calling upon the 300 lodges of the I.W.O., the 100 women's clubs, as well as the Young Fraternalists to take action similar to the City Central Committee."

### MEDICAL AID

The Chief Executive of the nation was also informed that the General Executive Board of the IWO has launched a campaign to provide medical aid for the armies of Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

Feeling keenly the need for the complete extermination of Nazism, the fraternal order's letter to the President suggested that "one of the important steps you can take in the direction of uniting the American people for a struggle to the death against Hitlerism is to undo a wrong committed against Earl Browder, one of America's outstanding anti-fascists. By securing his release you will strengthen immeasurably the anti-fascist front in America."

"One has only to read the speeches of Earl Browder made in these past few years," the letter continued, "to become convinced that here was one man who saw clearly the dangers to the world of the rise of Hitlerism; one man who warned of the disastrous results of a policy of appeasement of the Hitler forces; one man who continuously called for the unity

of the great democracies, the United States and the Soviet Union to guarantee the destruction of Hitlerism."

On behalf of 40,000 of its members the fraternal order called upon the President to immediately free Earl Browder.

"Don't you think, Mr. President," the letter concluded, "that this critical state in history requires that such a man be liberated from jail so that both his clear voice and his brilliant organizing ability be placed at the disposal of the American people so that we can most rapidly secure unity for the destruction of Hitlerism?"

## Merrill Backs Ickes Oil Plan

The government gas and oil conservation program in the interests of national defense was endorsed yesterday by Lewis Merrill, president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America in a letter to Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Coordinator.

Merrill urged insurance companies and industrial insurance agents, who use automobiles extensively in the course of their work, to cooperate fully with the oil conservation program. In letters separately addressed to these groups, 10,000 of whom are members of the UOPWA, Merrill pointed out that agents in the Eastern States covered by the present limitations on gas consumption averaged 250 miles of automobile travel in the course of a week. He pledged the union's cooperation with Mr. Ickes' conservation efforts.

## Union Leaders Ask FDR For Browder's Release

CIO and AFL Officials Say Browder's Continued Imprisonment Is a Favor to the Fascists

TWO AFL and CIO officials, Leon Blum, vice president, Cleaners and Dyers Union, Local 239, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Morris Gainer, president, Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America, Local 905, asked for the immediate release of Earl Browder from Atlanta Penitentiary, in a statement issued today from the offices of the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, 1133 Broadway.

According to the newly formed committee to secure the freedom of the incarcerated anti-fascist, the two labor officials have joined "the fast growing list of trade union representatives who in the name of American justice, fair play and national unity against Hitlerism are calling for the freedom of Earl Browder."

"President Roosevelt and other national leaders appeal for unity in the fight against fascism," said the vice-president of the CIO union, "while Earl Browder, an outstanding and proven fighter against fascism, is kept in jail to the greatest satisfaction of the fascists. Browder should be freed and permitted to take his place in this great struggle to defeat Hitler and fascism."

In a letter to the President, Morris Gainer, president of AFL painters, declared that as head of "a large building trades local, I take the privilege of expressing my gratification in your program of all-out aid to Great Britain, China, the Soviet Union and all countries fighting for the defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism

and for the preservation of democracy."

The building trades official said in his letter to President Roosevelt that in this great emergency all anti-fascist fighters and leaders are needed to integrate and consolidate the forces of liberty-loving people to rally around the great cause to defeat Hitler.

"Our efforts to check fascism are considerably retarded when Earl Browder, one of the most loyal and consistent fighter against Hitler and fascism is languished in jail on a flimsy charge of a passport irregularity," wrote Mr. Gainer.

The labor official then asked of President Roosevelt to exercise his constitutional prerogative to pardon Earl Browder so that "the spirit and purpose of defending and preserving democracy will be more deeply im-

pressed and fortified in the minds and hearts of the American people and greater impetus for making essential sacrifices will be properly encouraged."

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## Fur Union Says Defense Needs Browder Out

Plays Appeasers Who 'Run Loose' in Country

(Continued from Page 1)

mand to President Roosevelt, the resolution will also be presented on the floor of the CIO Council of Cook County, according to Chairman Abe Feinglass, who presented the resolution before the membership.

Feinglass, in a stirring plea for labor to assume its full responsibility in the struggle against Hitler, lashed "the appeasers and fifth columnists who are running loose while Browder is kept imprisoned."

Feinglass announced that the workers in the Evans Fur Co., had arranged with the management to produce fur-lined windbreaker jackets for British and Soviet sailors, in cooperation with the British War Relief.

Beginning next Saturday, the workers in the Evans shop will begin turning out the jackets, donating their time, the material to be donated by the company.

## De Lacy Urges Earl Browder Freedom

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Sept. 1.—Freedom for Earl Browder to strengthen the country's defense and the world's coming victory over fascism was urged by Hugh DeLacy, president of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, in a letter accepting membership on the Citizens' Committee, headed by Tom Mooney.

DeLacy announced his willingness to serve on the committee, in a letter to its chairman, Tom Mooney, after the executive board of the Washington Commonwealth Federation had by unanimous vote approved his acceptance.

"Just as you were framed by the powerful, anti-labor and anti-democratic utility interests whose workers you were organizing, so Mr. Browder was given an unusually severe sentence on a passport irregularity because for years he attacked powerful pro-fascist interests at home and expressed his belief that friendly collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States would serve the interests of both nations and halt the march of fascist aggression," DeLacy continued.

"Now that circumstances have brought all of us to the necessity of fully supporting Britain and the Soviet Union for the destruction of the world menace of Hitlerism, it is as practical as it is just that one of the Americans to pioneer the way should be no longer penalized but set free to contribute toward his country's defense and the world's coming victory over fascism."

# An American Labor Party, With Factionalism Buried And Unity Restored, Is Aim of the Progressives

By S. W. Gerson

Out of the welter of New York politics the American Labor Party emerged in 1937 as the balance of power organization. With 482,000 votes for Mayor LaGuardia it guaranteed his reelection. (He won by 450,000.)

Supporters of the third party idea were thrilled at the result. Independent political action on the part of labor was definitely on the way in the Empire State.

But subsequent developments did not live up to rosy expectations. The A.L.P., while still something of a power in local affairs, has not fulfilled its early promise. A glance at the records show the course of the party's voting strength in the city:

1936 ..... 228,000 votes (Roosevelt)  
1937 ..... 482,000 (LaGuardia)  
1938 ..... 340,000 (Lehman)  
1940 ..... 317,000 (Roosevelt)

It will be noted immediately that the party's strength began to show a decline in 1938 which continued in 1940.

Party enrollment has likewise shown a dip, dropping from 205,000 in 1937 to 150,000 last year. (The 1941 enrollment takes place this Fall and is not known for some time thereafter.)

**FRUITS OF FACTIONALISM**  
Many reasons have been ascribed for the decline in effective Labor Party strength but the

principal one doubtless was the factional struggle within its ranks. On the one hand the group of garment union leaders who led the party conducted a red-baiting campaign against the left wing, covert at first but aggressively after the Soviet-German Non-Aggression pact in 1939.

To them it was a golden opportunity to purge the party of the various other forces seeking a broad democratic labor party.

The opposition forces, compelled to fight for the unity of the party, formed themselves into the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the Labor Party. This was the sharpest period of inner-party struggle with bitter primary campaigns, acrimonious meetings, court struggles, separate organizations, dual clubs and, of course, a sharp lessening of public influence.

While it would be a mistake to say that all is peace and harmony today, the situation has undoubtedly improved somewhat. Both groups in the party are agreed on support of President Roosevelt's policy of all-out aid to Britain, the Soviet Union and China. Both are united around the support of a single, city-wide anti-Tammany ticket headed by Mayor LaGuardia, although the Progressive Committee is con-

siderably more critical of certain of the Mayor's domestic policies than are the Old Guard State leaders.

### CLEAR POSITION

Morris Watson and Eugene P. Connolly, leaders of the Progressive Committee, made their group's position clear in their statement of Aug. 19 when they withdrew a number of candidates in order to obtain the maximum possible unity. They said then that their decision "to strengthen Fusion forces throughout the city and make concessions to the other wing of the A.L.P. is one of the first major contributions to a successful municipal campaign to re-elect Mayor LaGuardia."

Further, they added: "In this campaign narrow considerations are insufficient. The people of this city and nation are overwhelmingly for the utter destruction of Hitlerism as the best guarantee of the defense and freedom of our country."

"We recognize that in this fight there must be unity of aim, unity of forces and the greatest mutualism in carrying on this fight. For this reason we have undertaken to eliminate unnecessary primary fights and to agree upon candidates in the interest of a common fight against Hitlerism and to assure the re-election of Mayor LaGuardia."

Old Guard leaders have not responded in kind. Two vengeful letters attacking the Progressive Committee were last week published in the New York Times over the signature of Old Guard secretary George Marlin. The Jewish Daily Forward has continued a steady stream of vituperation against the Progressive Committee. Even the somnolent New Republic awoke from its liberal lethargy with a pin-pricking editorial in its current issue against unity in the Labor Party.

### FEW CONTENTS

As the situation stands today, sixteen days before the primaries, there are few contents over offices. There are, however, contending slates for county committeemen in each of the city's five counties.

Among the left wingers there are some voices of dissatisfaction over the proposal to unite the party. Recently Rep. Vito Marcantonio expressed himself sharply about the Old Guard leaders of the State organization. CIO council president Joseph Curran was likewise critical but primarily of what he regarded as a

"premature" endorsement of the Mayor.

In each case, observers saw the expressions of discontent as having a basis in an old situation and for that reason somewhat outdated. Curran's criticism is held particularly to reflect the genuine alarm of certain workers with Mayor LaGuardia's attitude towards the CIO in the not too distant past.

However, leaders of the Progressive Committee express themselves as optimistic that the desire for unity in the Labor Party is so great as to overcome old and deep-seated prejudices. The burning issue of the worldwide struggle against fascist aggression makes all other issues "pale, they insist. Further, they argue, the rank-and-file Laborite is looking at matters in that light."

From this the hopeful conclusion is drawn that the American Labor Party may yet emerge out of this campaign a powerful vital factor in city and state affairs.

ISRAEL MUNACH, D. D. S., 307 Clinton Street, Died Aug. 31. The funeral will take place today, 10 A. M., at Blau's Funeral Parlor, 410 Grand St. Interment will be at Mt. Zion Cemetery. Dr. Munach is survived by his wife and two children.



## THE BROWDER BRIGADER

A Brigader from the Richmond Hill branch in Queens took up his street corner post supplied with Sunday Workers, Soviet Powers and election petitions. Result: he sold 12 Sunday Workers and 10 Soviet Powers. And he got 15 signatures to the election petition. We strongly urge that Browder Brigaders take along petitions and pens. The men and women who buy the Sunday Worker and Soviet Power may well sign the petitions. It takes only a moment.

The work of the 7 and 9 A. D. Manhattan, is the work of a really trained Brigader. Not long ago a Brigader began to break in the corner at 79th Street and Broadway. He went at about the time people gather around the corners, waiting for the trucks to bring the early editions of the morning papers. At first he sold only four to six papers each night. In the course of several weeks he has built it up to a steady nightly sale of 35 to 40.

He engaged one heckler in conversation, and succeeded in selling him a paper. The heckler walked off, muttering, "Me what hates Communists with this under my arm!"

Maybe this isn't cricket, but here's how the 7th and 9th A. D. broke in one new Brigader. The girl was very timid. A veteran Brigader asked her to come with him and simply stand near by. She agreed. After a few minutes he said to her, "Hold my papers while I make a phone call." She held the papers and he hid in a drug store. She stood still. Not a peep came out of her. Nevertheless someone approached her and asked for a paper. The first nickel did magic. She began to let people know she had the paper, very quietly at first. But when the veteran finally came

out of hiding, she was selling merrily away, and doing a good job. The most successful slogan this section has used is: GET THE WAR NEWS FROM A DIFFERENT ANGLE. When they abandoned this slogan for a few days, as a test, sales went down. Why not try it out?

The 7th A. D. Bronx, has organized a Women's Contingent, composed of housewives who are unable to engage in evening activity. These daytime Brigaders sell the Daily Worker mornings and afternoons in parks, at shopping centers, and busy corners. More than one of them carries the Daily Worker in a baby carriage (together with the baby). It's a good way to bring up a child.

In Buffalo, New York, 10 people responded to the call for a Browder Brigade and organized themselves into the initial contingent. An elderly Negro worker who has already built up a route of 10 Sunday Worker readers, set the tone of the meeting when he described how those to whom he has introduced the paper miss it when it fails to reach them. The Brigaders resolved "that we, 10 people assembled at the first meeting of the Browder Brigade, pledge that by Election Day we will increase the circulation of the Daily Worker from 20 to 80, and increase the Sunday Worker from 25 to 400, and that each member pledges to bring one new member into the Brigade."

Take petitions when canvassing with the Sunday Worker. Sell the Daily from the platform at election street meetings and rallies. Get signatures from those who buy the paper on the streets — or if this holds up the sale, get a partner who will approach those who buy the paper for signatures.

## Red Army Batters Nazis on All Fronts

### Check Drives on Leningrad, Dnieper; Continue Gains on Central Front

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland," the communique claimed.

"The other day the fascist command ordered the occupation of all Belgian hospitals for the wounded. Thousands of gravely ill Belgians are being ousted by Gestapo men from hospitals in Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Ghent and other Belgian cities.

"In addition the fascists are requisitioning hundreds of private houses and apartments. The requisitioned houses will be equipped as hospitals for fascist officers."

The High Command said it had obtained information that one group of 40,000 wounded Germans was due to arrive in Belgium within a few days.

### WIPE OUT 1,400 FINNS

The battle in which the 1,400 Finnish troops were wiped out was said to have occurred in the "X" sector of the northern front, presumably on the Karelian Isthmus north of Leningrad, when Finnish troops attacked supported by a picked German "SS" Storm Troop division.

In addition to the Red Army resistance on the Karelian Isthmus Soviet guerrilla activity against both German and Finnish forces was said to be increasing.

On the central front a strong Red Army force under Gen. Andrei Dodonov appeared to be making important headway in a counter-drive which had broken through the German fortification line after an artillery blasting of German tanks, tank traps and trenches.

**NAZIS SWEET BACK**  
Another Red Army counter-attack under Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky along the Smolensk-Moscow highway was said to be sweeping the Germans back after inflicting "many thousands" of casualties on the Nazis.

The Soviet salient in the Smolensk area, 230 miles west of Moscow, is being steadily enlarged, according to military dispatches reaching Moscow.

Describing the rout of the Finnish and German Storm Troop forces on the northern front, the High Command said that far superior forces attacked one Soviet regiment which by "courageous resistance" held off the assault until reinforcements arrived.

"The fascists gave up hopes of breaking our defenses by a frontal attack and decided to outflank our units," it was stated. "Across the swamps and thick forests the regiment of White Finns penetrated our rear and cut a highway. The Nazis reckoned that by this move they would sow panic and confusion among our men. But the enemy miscalculated.

"Our troops organized a circular defense and repulsed all the enemy attacks."

More Red Army reinforcements

were said to have been brought up and in "a fierce encounter" to have overwhelmed the Germans.

"By a determined attack the Soviet troops finished off the Finnish regiment. Out of 2,000 fascist soldiers who penetrated our rear not over 600 escaped. Forty sub-machine guns and machine guns and many mine-throwers, rifles and other military equipment were captured or destroyed."

One Finnish prisoner, a corporal Harri Jugo Viljo, was said to have reported that almost all the Finnish command officers were killed or wounded in the battle.

## Gromov Heads Soviet Plane Mission to U. S.

### 47 Aboard 2 Planes Now in Alaska for Trip to Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

he pioneered with two companions four years ago.

His passengers on this flight were lodged at the army air base after arriving here.

Orders from the Soviet embassy in Washington were expected to start the planes on the next phase of their journey. It was understood the great boats would land at Anchorage, Sitka and San Francisco.

But this was unconfirmed and it was pointed out this route would be far from the shortest possible line, a 3,792-mile circle route across Canada's prairie provinces, entering the United States in the Minnesota area.

The American type planes are capable of such sustained flights. The planes had flown already more than 4,000 miles. Their elapsed time, however, indicated stops had been made.

Importance of the mission was indicated by the fact the Soviet must fly almost twice as far over the route they chose as if they had gone west. That route, however, would have taken them across war-torn Europe and the North Atlantic.

The planes were refueled here from meager stocks of Nome airlines.

Three U. S. Army medium bombers had escorted the Soviets to their landing here on Norton Sound, apparently advised from Washington that the planes were near. Pilots of the American craft, however, refused comment on the trip, other than to say the air was "rough."

Gromov often wears the ribbon of the "Order of the Red Banner" awarded him and his two companions for their 6,262-mile flight across the ice-capped pole to San Jacinto, Cal., where they landed July 14, 1930.



**Moving Up Huge U. S. Defense Guns:** Giant coast defense rifle weighing 145 tons is shown being transported from Tiverton, R. I., to Fort Church, near Compton, R. I., for installation in the fort's coastal defenses. The 68-foot long rifle was hauled on a double trailer by a tractor mounted on 88 huge pneumatic-tired wheels over the state's automobile roads. Average speed of the haul was two miles per hour.

## Detroit Stages Huge CIO, AFL Parades

(Continued from Page 1)

railroad engine led the railroad workers. The crane men had mounted on a truck a giant crane that swept its hook from one side of the street to the other. The usual 1912 model T Ford was on display with the sleek new 1942 model Ford alongside, with a giant union label marking the door panels.

Much effort and money was lavished this year on floats of all types with most large CIO locals having their own bands with drum majors. In the AFL parade, only the Cap Makers Union, through a sound car, called for aid to nations fighting Hitlerism.

Defense bonds were widely advertised. Labor's Non-Partisan League was prominent in the parade. Several locals had slogans calling for aid to nations fighting Hitlerism and calling for a curb on profiteers.

Clearly the fact that Labor Day, 1941 is like no other Labor Day in the past, was not recognized by labor leaders here. The great mobilization of workers from mine, mill, auto plants, stores and the hundred and one industries of Detroit, showed the desire on the part of the workers to demonstrate labor's strength and solidarity, as did the jammed sidewalks, with thousands of onlookers paying honor to labor and its achievements. Labor's eternal hostility to fascism, that would have been willingly expressed and carried in thousands of banners, if they had been printed, was not conveyed to the thousands of onlookers.

## Farmers Act On Gimbel's Union Appeal

### Upstate, N. J. Groups Meet to Arrange for Food to Strikers

Upstate New York farmers and others in New Jersey have responded to an appeal by striking Gimbel employees here for food supplies, union officials announced yesterday.

They revealed that farmers in the Toms River, N. J., region are holding a meeting today at which time arrangements will be made to send a truckload of chickens, eggs and other farm produce to the strikers.

Meanwhile, the strikers refrained from picketing during the holiday yesterday, but resumed the line at 2 A. M. this morning.

## Civilian Morale in Germany at Low Ebb, Revealed by Berlin Press Dispatches

By Oakley Johnson

In Berlin, as the 11th week of the Soviet-Nazi war and the 3rd year of World War II begins, civilian morale has sunk to a new low, according to an article by Alex Small in Sunday's Daily News, date-lined from Berlin.

As the Soviet Information Bureau reports from Moscow that German casualty lists in killed, wounded and captured total 2,000,000 men, Berlin itself reports a "mood of silent endurance."

"No casualty lists are published here," states this Daily News dispatch from Berlin, "but everyone reads the black-bordered notices—often covering a full newspaper page—in which families announce the deaths of relatives. . . . Often they contain the phrase: 'My dearly beloved only son.'"

To be sure, as Mr. Small states, there are as yet no open complaints. "The only mood which can be openly expressed without danger is optimism," he points out, grimly. "This country does not permit the expression of defeatist ideas during war. But even in press and propaganda there is no jubilation." (our emphasis)

## Aid Britain, Soviets, CIO Electrical Parley Told

(Continued from Page 1)

emphatic in respect to labor's important part in the defense program. It was sharply critical of the "super-government" of monopoly representatives in Washington who are held responsible for the lag in defense production and for the attempt to direct the program against labor.

Regarding the frequent slanderous reports the Dies Committee and other anti-labor bodies hurled against the union and its officers, the report said that the union's record "in respect to its steady and unspectacular work for the national defense" and its ability to "serve the highest interests of the United States without surrendering the interests of its own members" is a sufficient answer to the "scandal-mongers and slander-throws in Washington and elsewhere."

The report pictured the banner year of the five-year-old organization, now a quarter million strong. "The delegates beamed with satisfaction and cheered as Mr. Emspack read off the figures. Almost all districts registered a growth of over 50 per cent, several more than 100 per cent to as high as 228 per cent growth."

### 116,000 NEW MEMBERS

For the past year 116,123 new members were signed up. The number of shops under contract reached 575 employing a total of 316,000 workers. This is nearly double the number under contracts a year ago. The union's dues payments have doubled. The wage drive added a total of \$63,500,000 to the annual payrolls of the workers under contract.

Among the notable achievements are the national pacts with Westinghouse Electric covering 27 plants; Phelps Dodge Corp., Electric Storage Battery Co., General Motors Corp., and extension of the General Electric agreement to 75,000 workers in 23 plants.

The report stressed that the UE

achieved this success with very little stoppage of work. Only 11,823 workers, chiefly in plants owned by employers who still hoped to beat unionism, were involved in stoppages. The report said that "the international went about its job of serving both the interests of its members and the best interests of the nation without any fanfare of pseudo-patriotic orations."

### IN DEFENSE WORK

It is estimated that over 75 per cent of the UE's membership is engaged on government orders, in many of the country's principal armament plants.

Further indication of the popularity of the UE among the workers was given in the report on Labor Board elections for the year. Of 139 elections in plants employing over 50,000 workers the UE won 120 covering almost 47,000 workers.

A considerable section of the report levels criticism at the OPM and other defense production agencies. The report notes that differences of opinion in respect to defense production were "between those few who thought national defense could be assured only at the expense of labor, and those many who are convinced that national defense could be assured only by strengthening labor."

### LABOR EXCLUDED

The officers charged that labor was virtually excluded "from this super-government" over defense production.

"True, here and there certain officials of labor unions would be invited into the less important bodies of this super-government. But these were allowed no part in formulating policy. The labor representatives were not full partners in the firm, nor even junior partners; they were glorified office boys given a few errands to run from time to time."

Criticism is particularly sharp against OPM officials, notably Edward A. Stettinius, Jr., for his public statements that there was adequate aluminum and other vital metals, when all energy should have been devoted to building plants to provide those basic requirements. This policy and sabotage by ALCOA and other monopolies of production extension in their fields, is held responsible for the present curtailment in production in consumer industries. Curtailment in production of refrigerators, washing machines, radios and such goods will hit the UE members particularly hard.

The report expresses the hope that President Roosevelt's shake-up in the defense production machin-

## Soviet Troops Meet British in Iran March

(Continued from Page 1)

protested against the cease fire order and shot an air force chief.

Two Iranian pilots went up, threatening to bomb Tehran if they were not allowed to continue the fight. They were fired on by anti-aircraft batteries, but dropped some bombs.

At the same time Soviet planes dropping leaflets were fired on by the Iranian ground guns under the mistaken belief that they were rebellious Iranian pilots.

A Tehran dispatch, giving somewhat the same account of the situation, contained an official statement denouncing rumor-mongers and giving assurance that there was no cause for alarm. It said food was plentiful and the capital was "completely safe and in no danger."

Dispatches from Ankara said military observers understood great numbers of British and American planes arriving in the Middle East would be diverted across Iran to the Soviet Union and regular units of the Royal Air Force would follow later to operate with the Soviet air fleet.

ery "will be in a different and more healthy direction."

The report outlines a plan of a defense machinery providing joint labor-industry representation, to obtain a maximum of efficiency and cooperation in production to beat Hitler. Stress is laid upon spreading defense work to many middle-sized and small producers whose capacity should be fully utilized. CIO president Philip Murray's plan, containing those features, was endorsed.

The officers presented four main problems before the convention: Consolidation of the union's newly won strength; application of the union's program to avoid unemployment because of priorities; "bona fide and wider participation of labor in government" and participation in organized independent political action.

The report also notes that in respect to CIO-AFL unity prospects have improved. This is held to be due to wider recognition in the AFL that craft unions are ineffective, and the influence of the CIO's great wage gains for the workers. Also the fact that AFL unions have benefited considerably from the CIO's struggle against anti-labor legislation. The "vested interests" in the AFL are nevertheless held responsible for blocking a genuine effort to bring about unity.

There are some 150 resolutions before the convention. They cover most of the important issues related to international and domestic policy.

## Full Text of FDR Labor Day Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

maintenance of democracy. Why are we doing this, why are we determined to devote our entire industrial effort to the prosecution of a war which has not yet actually touched our own shores?

We are not a warlike people. We have never sought glory as a nation of warriors. We are not interested in aggression. We are not interested—as the dictators are—in killing. We do not covet one square inch of the territory of any other nation.

Our vast effort, and the unity of purpose which inspires that effort, are due solely to our recognition of the fact that our fundamental rights—including the rights of labor—are threatened by Hitler's violent attempt to rule the world.

These rights were established by our forefathers on the field of battle. They have been defended—at great cost but with great success—on the field of battle, here on our own soil, and in foreign lands and all the seas all over the world.

There has never been a moment in our history when Americans were not ready to stand up as free men and fight for their rights.

In times of national emergency, one fact is brought home to us, clearly and decisively—the fact that all of our rights are interdependent.

The right of freedom of worship would mean nothing without freedom of speech. And the rights of free labor as we know them today could not survive without the rights of free enterprise.

That is the indestructible bond that is between us—all of us Americans: interdependence of interests, privileges, opportunities, responsibilities—interdependence of rights.

That is what unites us—men and women of all sections, of all races, of all faiths, of all occupations of all political beliefs. That is why we have been able to defy and frustrate the enemies who believed they could divide us and conquer us from within.

These enemies all know that we possess a strong navy—gaining in strength. They know that that navy—as long as the navies of the British Empire and the Netherlands and Norway and Russia exist—can together guarantee the freedom of the seas. These enemies know that if these other navies are destroyed the American Navy cannot now, or in the future, maintain the freedom of the seas against all the rest of the world.

These enemies know that our army is increasing daily in its all-around strength.

These enemies know that today the chief American fighters in the battles now raging are those engaged in American industry, employers and employees alike.

These enemies know that the course of American production in the past year has shown enormous gains and that the product of these industries is moving to the battle fronts against Hitlerism in increasing volume each day.

But these enemies also know that our American effort is not yet enough—and that unless we step up the total of our production and more greatly safeguard it on its journeys to the battlefields, these enemies will take heart in pushing their attack in old fields and new.

I give solemn warning to those who think that Hitler has been blocked and halted, that they are making a very dangerous assumption. When in any war your enemy seems to be making slower

progress than he did the year before, that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force—to throw more energy into the job of defeating him—to end for all time the menace of world conquest and thereby end all talk or thought of any peace founded on a compromise with evil itself.

And we know that a free labor system is the very foundation of a functioning democracy. We know that one of the first acts of the Axis dictatorships has been to wipe out all the principles and standards which labor has been able to establish for its own preservation and advancement.

Trade unionism is a forbidden philosophy under these rule-or-ruin dictators. For trade unionism demands full freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Trade unionism has helped to give to every one who toils the position of dignity which is his due.

The present position of labor in the United States as an interdependent unit in the life of the nation has not come about by chance. It has been an evolutionary process of a healthy democracy at work.

Hitler has not worked that way. He will not—he cannot work that way, just as he denies all rights to individuals, he must deny all rights to groups—of labor, of business, of learning, of the Church. He has abolished trade unions as ruthlessly as he has persecuted religion.

No group of Americans has realized more clearly what Nazi domination of the world means than has organized labor—what it means to their standard of living, their freedom—their lives. No group has a greater stake in the defeat of Nazism, in the preservation of the fundamental freedoms, in the continuance of democracy throughout the world.

We have already achieved much; it is imperative that we achieve infinitely more.

The single mindedness and sacrifice with which we jointly dedicate ourselves to the production of the weapons of freedom will determine in no small part the length of the ordeal through which humanity must pass.

We cannot hesitate, we cannot equivocate in the great task before us. The defense of America's freedom must take precedence over every private aim and over every private interest.

We are engaged on a grim and perilous task. Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler upon this earth. We must do our full part in conquering them. For these forces may be unleashed on this nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country.

The task of defeating Hitler may be long and arduous. There are a few appeasers and Nazi sympathizers who say it cannot be done. They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for crumbs from his victorious table. They do, in fact, ask me to become the modern Benedict Arnold and betray all that I hold dear—my devotion to our freedom—to our churches—to our country. This course I have rejected—I reject it again.

Instead, I know that I speak the conscience and determination of the American people when I say that we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces.

American workers and American farmers, American businessmen and American churchmen—all of us together—have the great responsibility and the great privilege of laboring to build a democratic world on enduring foundations.

May it be said on some future Labor Day by some future president of the United States that we did our work faithfully and well.

## Civil Rights Union Raps Ban On Communists

### Calls for Reversal of Philadelphia Election Outlaw Decision

The legal right of the Communist Party to appear on the ballot in the November Philadelphia elections was maintained in a memorandum submitted by the American Civil Liberties Union at hearings conducted by the Board of County Commissioners, opening Aug. 28.

The hearings will determine whether the Communist Party is subject to the O'Brien Act, recently passed by the Pennsylvania legislature, denying the ballot to parties advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

The union's memorandum, read into the record by its Philadelphia attorney, William J. Woolston, argued that since the Communist Party was founded twenty years ago there has not been a single court case in which it was charged with an overt act of violence; that no such acts have ever been proved against it; and that the Party is on record as opposed to violence.

On these grounds, the Civil Liberties

## Nazis Execute More Patriots

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (UP).—The Brussels Zeitung reported in its Saturday issue, it was revealed today, that three more death sentences for alleged sabotage have been imposed by German military authorities at Lille.

The sentences are in addition to the eight persons executed last week in Paris and the eight sentenced to death at Lille a few days previously.

The sentences at Lille were imposed, it was reported, "for committing several outrages by means of high explosives and causing several fires."

The Union urged the election board to approve the Communist Party's petition and disclaim claims that it comes under the prohibition of the O'Brien Act. If the board rules adversely, the issue will be taken to the courts, where the Union will participate, to test the constitutionality of the Act.

The Union's memorandum urged the Philadelphia election board to consider advocacy in the light of U. S. Supreme Court decisions which have held that statutes directed against advocacy are valid only when applied to "clear and present danger" of overt acts.



# N. Y. College Leaders Support Aid to Britain and Soviet Union

## 283 Educators Call for Full Backing to Foes Of Nazism

In a special Labor Day communication to President Roosevelt, 283 members of the faculties of the colleges and universities here called for "a nationwide popular expression of firm solidarity and for the utmost material assistance by our government to England, the Soviet Union, and China."

In releasing the communication and signatures, Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University, dean of American anthropologists, indicated that this action represented the endorsement by leading members of the New York colleges of the public statement originally issued some weeks ago by nearly 200 leaders in American cultural life. Additional signatures, Professor Boas stated, are arriving daily and the total would be far greater but for the vacation period.

"We, men and women whose service to society lies within the cultural spheres," the communication stated, "dare not sit back quietly with our books and our test tubes while the fate of our country and of the world hangs in the balance. We hereby pledge our utmost efforts to secure the fullest possible aid to these heroic opponents of Hitlerism which the productive capacity of our land will permit."

Some of the most prominent educators in this city are included among the signers of the statement. A full list of the signatories is published elsewhere in the Daily Worker today.

### TEXT OF STATEMENT

The full text of the statement follows:

"For nearly ten years we have watched the steady destruction of the cultural life of nation after nation. Science and the arts, literature and education have either been wiped out entirely or twisted to barbaric and inhuman ends wherever fascism has laid its hands."

"Today the people of three countries—England, the Soviet Union and China—are engaged in a struggle which must have but one outcome, the emancipation of all mankind from the curse of Hitlerism. We, men and women whose service to society lies within the cultural spheres, dare not sit back quietly with our books and our test tubes while the fate of our country and of the world hangs in the balance. We hereby pledge our utmost efforts to secure the fullest possible aid to these heroic opponents of Hitlerism which the productive capacity of our land will permit."

### RAP APPEASERS

"We must speak out all the more firmly now because of the involvement of the Soviet Union in the war. With profound dismay we have seen the emergence into the full light of day of the internal enemies of American democracy, those who have seized upon the new turn of events to raise false issues in order to mislead our people away from the one fundamental threat to our existence as a free nation, Hitlerism. We say to these Quislings, who secretly desire and even work for the victory of fascism: The American people will not be misled. The American people stand unshakably behind the people of England, the Soviet Union, and of China in their struggle."

"We say further that there can be no victory over Hitlerism abroad if democracy is destroyed at home. The protection of civil liberties and the rights of labor, the maintenance of adequate living standards, the elimination of all forms of racial and religious discrimination from our public and private life—these are an integral part of the world-

wide defense of human liberty. "Never before in history has man had the technical potentialities and resources available to him today. Even outside the fascist countries there is need for much improvement in the functioning of human society. Final victory of the forces of freedom will release men everywhere from their present bondage

to war and tyranny so that they may fully exploit their knowledge resources in the service of humanity. That final victory must be won. To that end, we call for a nationwide popular expression of firm solidarity and for the utmost material assistance by our government to England, the Soviet Union, and China."

## 283 N.Y. Educators Urge FDR to Speed 'Utmost Aid'

Following is the complete list of New York educators who signed the Labor Day message to President Roosevelt urging "utmost material assistance" to England, the Soviet Union and China in the fight against Hitlerism:

### Brooklyn College

Julius L. Bresler.  
Asa Don Dickinson.  
Rice Esler.  
Joseph M. Feld.  
Dorothy Foster.  
Nathalia Fontana.  
Paul A. Giffel.  
Joseph Greenspan.  
Helen Block Lewis.  
Maurice Lieberman.  
A. H. Maslow.  
Louis M. Miner.  
M. Phillips.  
Isidore Pomerance.  
Walter Pomeroy.  
Irving W. Raymond.  
William L. Schaaf.  
Howard Seligson.  
John J. Spagnoli.  
Anne Weeks.  
Murray Young.

### The City College

Joseph Allen.  
Hubert Arkin.  
Warren B. Austin.  
Benjamin Baker.  
Samuel A. Baldwin.  
Alvin P. Ball.  
Hazel A. Becker.  
Nail Bernstein.  
Milton L. Blum.  
John Bridge.  
Carlson L. Brownson.  
M. U. Cohen.  
Joel G. Cohen.  
William G. Crane.  
George E. Dickson.  
Charles Kenneth Eves.  
Norman Friedman.  
M. I. Finkelshteyn.  
James E. Flynn.  
K. F. B. Fries.  
William M. Girden.  
Charles C. Grove.  
Harold Kirchner.  
Michael Kraus.  
Leo Lehman.  
Jacob Millman.  
Charles Hunt Page.  
Martin A. Paul.  
M. Corbin Pennington.  
Sholom Polensky.  
Robert H. Randall.  
Joseph Ratner.  
Edward Rosen.  
A. L. Sainer.  
J. Salway Schapiro.  
Alois X. Schmidt.  
Robert Edwin Schneider.  
Henry Semat.  
Oscar Sherwin.  
George C. Squire.  
Nathan Suskind.  
Sidney Thomas.  
Seymour Travers.  
L. E. Trilling.  
William E. Usterback.  
Mark Waldman.  
Feix Well.  
G. Edwin White.  
Ralph B. Winn.  
William Jordan Withrow.  
John Yohannan.  
Mark W. Zemanaky.

### Columbia University

Allan Abbott.  
Walter Ackermann.  
Dorothy H. Andrus.  
Edmund Applebaum.  
Harry Aronow.  
Melvin Avrami.  
Jacques Barzun.  
Otto S. Baum.  
Leona Baumgartner.  
Morris B. Bender.  
Herbert M. Bergamini.  
Adolph Berger.  
Karl W. Bigelow.  
Belle Boas.  
Ernest B. Boas.  
Franz Boas.  
Ernest Brennecke.  
Dorothy Brewster.  
William T. Brewster.  
Richard M. Brickner.  
A. A. Brill.  
F. F. Brissenden.  
Hilda Bruch.  
Maurice Bruger.  
M. Ronald Brunkfeld.  
E. Everett Bunsel.  
Elizabeth C. Burgess.  
Donald M. Burneister.  
John A. Burrell.  
Gary N. Calkins.  
Oscar James Campbell.  
Mabel Carney.  
Wilbert L. Carr.  
Robert C. Challman.  
Jean Corwin.  
Fris Cramer.  
Harold L. Cross.  
Gertrude F. Driscoll.  
Lyford P. Edwards.  
Jacob Erdreich.  
Harold A. Fales.  
Hugh Faulkner.  
Hugh Finlay.

Colin G. Fink.  
Harold M. Fisher.  
W. Benjamin Fitt.  
William Fondiller.  
Morace L. Fries.  
Henry W. Gillett.  
L. C. Goodrich.  
Everts B. Greene.  
Robert L. Hale.  
Milton Handler.  
John Hanna.  
Charlotte L. Hanson.  
C. Lowell Harris.  
Michael Heideberger.  
Milo Hellman.  
Patty G. Hill.  
Isador Hirschfeld.  
J. Gardner Hopkins.  
Harold Hotelling.  
Alexander Hunt.  
Ernest Jack.  
Abraham Jaser.  
Edward Kasser.  
Fried S. Keller.  
John D. Kernan.  
Clarence King.  
Nicholas Kopeloff.  
Robert W. Laidlaw.  
Nolan D. C. Lewis.  
Ralph Linton.  
Roger Sherman Loomis.  
Oliver S. Lord.  
K. M. Mac Iver.  
Joseph E. Mayer.  
Mikhael Melas.  
Frank L. Metesky.  
Gladys Meyer.  
Charles S. Miller.  
Paul Monroe.  
William P. Montague.  
Ernest A. Moody.  
O. S. Morgan.  
Ernest F. Muller.  
Kelsey S. Neff.  
G. H. Nicholson.  
Vasil Obrenkova.  
F. B. O'Hear.  
Alvin M. Pappenheimer.  
Laurence D. Redway.  
Ernest S. Reese.  
Adolph Elwyn.  
Gladys A. Reichard.  
George T. Renner.  
J. F. Ritt.  
Henry H. Ritter.  
Henry A. Kuger.  
M. L. Rusk.  
J. B. Russell.  
Eugene J. Sheffer.  
James T. Shotwell.  
Walter I. Slichter.  
Horatio Smith.  
Jeffrey Smith.  
Philip E. Smith.  
Thomas R. Smith.  
Ernest L. Stebbins.  
M. Russell Stein.  
Frank H. Stodols.  
Kath Strang.  
Richard Thompson.  
Fritz Thon.  
Phillips Thygeson.  
Miriam D. Tompkins.  
S. P. Watson.  
Raymond Weaver.  
Evelyn Ziegfeld.

Merley Ayerast.  
Louis Baron.  
Stanford Bates.  
Maurice Bandin.  
André A. Beaumont.  
Kendall M. Binder.  
Richard Brun.  
Edwin Berry Burgum.  
Violence Cant.  
Moth Canfield.  
Hazel Collins.  
Nelson W. M. Combs.  
Nad H. Dearborn.  
Clyde Fisher.  
B. B. Gamine.  
Charles M. Gil.  
Philip B. Gove.  
Herman H. Horne.  
Harold Hulme.  
Maurel Hunkins.  
Marguerite Hussey.  
Henry F. Jordan.  
Alexander Klemin.  
Daniel C. Knewlton.  
Naphtali Lewis.  
Douglas Marsland.  
Bruce McCullough.  
Michael Michaelow.  
Roy Mitchell.  
Joseph Taylor Mitchell.  
Thomas Monroe.  
Richard Offner.  
Philip E. Papadakis.  
Harvey Finney.  
Herbert Robbins.  
Alexander Sandow.  
Margaret Schlauch.  
William S. Schuchman.  
Clyde B. Schuman.  
Malvina Schweitzer.  
William P. Sears.  
Y. E. Selbyar.  
Samuel Sillen.  
Mark Skiles.  
Catherine Ruth Smith.  
Charles Hendee Smith.  
Frederic D. Stout.  
Mollie H. Tanner.  
Oliver Towles.  
Edna Lou Walton.  
John W. Wingate.  
Isabel B. Wingate.

### Hunter College

Matthew G. Bach.  
Joseph C. Bailey.  
A. Day Bradley.  
Agnes M. H. Byrnes.  
Robert Hannah.  
Helen G. Hicks.  
Beatrice F. Hyslop.  
Martha M. Kemmerly.  
Hildegard Kolbe.  
Flora Kotlarsky.  
V. J. McGill.  
Alice Marguerite Meyer.  
Isabel M. Price.  
B. F. Riss.  
Nan L. Robert.  
Ralph P. Rosenberg.  
Jennie L. Simpson.  
Anne Steiner.  
Jane Blinn Taylor.  
Constance Southard Versey.  
Pearl C. Wilson.  
Frank T. Wilson.  
Mary A. Wyman.

### Queens College

Israel Baroway.  
Lienhard Bergel.  
A. H. Blati.  
Stewart Scott Cairns.  
Dwight L. Darling.  
Carl G. Hempel.  
James R. Kreuser.  
Sidney Millman.  
Francis X. Nulty.  
Hortense Powermaker.

### DR. FRANZ BOAS

John Perry Pritchett.  
Gregory Haaran.  
Mack Singleton.  
Richard Sloane.  
Marjorie Jean Sprake.  
Leo Zippin.

### N. Y. University

John Perry Pritchett.  
Gregory Haaran.  
Mack Singleton.  
Richard Sloane.  
Marjorie Jean Sprake.  
Leo Zippin.  
Morley Ayerast.  
Louis Baron.  
Stanford Bates.  
Maurice Bandin.  
André A. Beaumont.  
Kendall M. Binder.  
Richard Brun.  
Edwin Berry Burgum.  
Violence Cant.  
Moth Canfield.  
Hazel Collins.  
Nelson W. M. Combs.  
Nad H. Dearborn.  
Clyde Fisher.  
B. B. Gamine.  
Charles M. Gil.  
Philip B. Gove.  
Herman H. Horne.  
Harold Hulme.  
Maurel Hunkins.  
Marguerite Hussey.  
Henry F. Jordan.  
Alexander Klemin.  
Daniel C. Knewlton.  
Naphtali Lewis.  
Douglas Marsland.  
Bruce McCullough.  
Michael Michaelow.  
Roy Mitchell.  
Joseph Taylor Mitchell.  
Thomas Monroe.  
Richard Offner.  
Philip E. Papadakis.  
Harvey Finney.  
Herbert Robbins.  
Alexander Sandow.  
Margaret Schlauch.  
William S. Schuchman.  
Clyde B. Schuman.  
Malvina Schweitzer.  
William P. Sears.  
Y. E. Selbyar.  
Samuel Sillen.  
Mark Skiles.  
Catherine Ruth Smith.  
Charles Hendee Smith.  
Frederic D. Stout.  
Mollie H. Tanner.  
Oliver Towles.  
Edna Lou Walton.  
John W. Wingate.  
Isabel B. Wingate.

## Must Crush Nazis Now, Roosevelt Declares

(Continued from Page 1)  
against all the rest of the world.

"These enemies know that our army is increasing daily in its all around strength."

"These enemies know that today the chief American fighters in the battles now raging are those engaged in A-AMERICA—P 1 . . . Black American industry, employers and employees alike."

"These enemies know that the course of American production in the past year has shown enormous gains and that the product of these industries is moving to the battlefronts against Hitlerism in increasing volume each day."

"Compromise with the aggressive forces of the totalitarian nations would bring only a peace 'founded on a compromise with evil itself,' he said."

"The task of defeating Hitler may be long and arduous," he continued. "There are a few appeasers and Nazi sympathizers who say it cannot be done. They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for crumbs from his victorious table," he said.

"They do, in fact, ask me to become the modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear—my devotion to our freedom—to our churches—to our country. This course I have rejected—I reject it again."

As for actual fighting involvement in the world conflict, the President left no doubt that America will fight if necessary to preserve its way of life.

"There has never been a moment in our history when Americans were not ready to stand up as free men and fight for their rights," he said.

"We cannot hesitate, we cannot equivocate in the great task before us. The defense of America's freedom must take precedence over every private interest."

It was a Labor Day address. But it transcended the occasion by calling upon the men and women who work for a supreme effort to crush the dictators and reminding American workers that in this crisis of democracy defense production must be kept rolling at all costs.

"America's freedom must take precedence over every private aim and over every private interest," the President said.

Sacrifices on the part of American labor are justified, said Mr. Roosevelt, because the struggle against Hitler is a struggle for the fundamental rights of free labor.

"Trade unionism is a forbidden philosophy under these rule or ruin of Nazism. In the preservation of a greater state in the defeat of Nazism demands full freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Trade unionism has helped to give to every one who holds the position of dignity which is his due."

"No group of Americans has realized more clearly what Nazi domination of the world means than has organized labor—what it means to their standard of living, their freedom, their lives. No group has a greater stake in the defeat of Nazism, in the preservation of the fundamental freedom, in the continuance of democracy throughout the world."

## Illinois Farm Town Board Urges Full Aid to Nazi Foes

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CASEYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Village Board of this farmers' town, in a resolution passed unanimously last week, expressed the widespread desire of the people in this region for full aid to Britain, the Soviet Union and China, as well as all countries fighting Hitlerism.

The resolution, signed by Mayor Paul Wendt and all board members, denounced all pro-fascist appeasers and urged vigorous action to "stop Hitler now." It urged application of "lend-lease" to all countries fighting Hitler.

The resolution was introduced in the Village Board following a visit from the Caseyville Defense Board, which canvassed all of the Caseyville institutions and organizations urging the adoption of resolutions supporting President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

## N.Y. Echoes the President: 'Let's Do It Together--Now!'

## Must Stop Hitler 'At Any Cost'—Green

(Continued from Page 1)

the restoration of unity and solidarity to the ranks of labor."

LABOR IN FRONT LINE

Paying tribute to labor's front line position in the war against Hitlerism, Green said:

"These men in overalls, these patient, sturdy, unconquerable workers in munitions factories, in shipyards, in aircraft plants, and on construction jobs, now constitute America's first line of defense."

"This Labor Day," he continued, "finds America in the midst of a national defense emergency which is none of our own seeking, but which has thrust upon us by the unmistakable drive of Adolf Hitler to rule the world and obliterate freedom and democracy."

"As a nation we have made up our minds to stop this threat to our peace and safety, to defend ourselves at any cost."

"Speaking for the 5,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, I assure the American people that there is no more loyal and thoroughly aroused body of men and women in the nation today. We of the American Federation of Labor appreciate the benefits of freedom."

PRODUCTION MIRACLES

"Manifesting this spirit, American workers in the past year have accomplished production miracles. They have contributed their skill, their sweat and their creative genius to the tasks set for them."

Throughout his lengthy Labor Day address, while taking a firm stand against Hitlerism, Green failed to neglect the epic struggle the Soviet people are conducting against Nazism on the battlefront.

CAREY SPEAKS

In another nationwide broadcast over station WNYC in New York, James B. Carey, secretary of the Congress for Industrial Organizations said:

"The CIO stands against fascism and all it represents here and abroad. We stand united likewise in our support for the defense program of the United States, and our national policy of aid without stint to Great Britain and all nations

resisting the aggressions of the Nazi tyranny."

He said "there can be no nobler cause to which Americans and the people of all democracies can commit themselves, than the achievement of complete victory and a just peace."

Carey, as secretary of the CIO, read his speech on behalf of Philip Murray, CIO president, who is still suffering from an illness.

Sidney Hillman, OPM Associate Director declared that Hitler's lust for power knows no limits and that the United States is "marked down for future conquest."

Hillman went on:

"But this we know too: against him and all he means, American labor stands firm and united. Together with management, labor is turning out guns and ships and tanks and planes that will guarantee victory for those who are fighting the battle of democracy. We have mobilized our manpower—and our willpower—for the contest between the workshops of democracy and the sweatshops of the Axis."

"We of labor," Hillman said, "know that the outcome of today's fight for freedom and human dignity—depends in large measure on what American labor can do—and will do—for the defense of democracy."

"American labor well knows what the stakes are," he continued. "We have seen that Hitler's first official act was to destroy the trade unions and to torture or murder labor's leaders. Overnight the social and economic gains of centuries were wiped out. Our working people know that none of us can be secure in our jobs or safe in our homes while Hitler's gangsters are at large."

WHERE LABOR STANDS

"Let there be no doubt where labor stands. Labor everywhere—secretly in the nations conquered by Hitler, openly in other places—is resolved to build a world free from fear, and want, and oppression and war. We of American labor must be in the forefront of this effort."

The State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO, yesterday wired Philip Murray, a message of congratulation following Murray's Labor Day address read over a nationwide radio hookup and by Carey.

The telegram said:

"Have just heard your inspiring Labor Day message. Your declaration of united struggle against fascism and for all aid to those now engaged in heroic war against Hitler has enthusiastic support of all CIO members."

"Members of our union join in wishing you a very speedy recovery, so that you may take your place at the head of labor's fight against mankind's Public Enemy No. 1."

Most of the military policemen don't know how to "handle men," according to William H. Blanchard, a private in Co. E, 32nd Quartermaster, Fort Dix, Private Blanchard added:

"We're all in the army for the same thing, colored and white, and that is to protect our country. All right, what's the matter then, with giving us colored boys equal treatment with the white boys?"

Of great effort."

Private Alfonso Leftwich, member of the Medical Detachment, 372nd Infantry, Fort Dix, said he had spent some time at Camp Wheeler, Ga. not far from Mason, Miss. He said that the white soldiers there were from the North, he said, and "couldn't understand" the Southern "custom" that required segregated buses on the army reservation. Many of the white and the Negro boys, being from the same parts in the North, Leftwich said, wanted to be together.

"We colored soldiers knew before hand we'd be segregated on the buses in the town, but we did not think they'd have anything to do with where we sat on Uncle Sam's buses. They did, though."

Once, when some white soldiers sat indiscriminately among the Negro soldiers, a white MP got on the bus and yelled at the Negro boys to "get to hell to the back of this bus, you."

"Now, that causes friction and hard feeling where there wasn't any to begin with. Besides," said Private Leftwich, "they ought to give the colored military policemen some authority outside the camp. At present only the white MP has authority outside."

Lawrence Whitsonant, YMCA Annex, 181 W. 135th St. graduate of the Howard University School of Music—splendid voice matches his splendid athlete's physique—thought the people should appeal to the President and to the Secretary of War to issue a proclamation "completely abolishing the jim-crow army—even at the price

(Continued from Page 1)

glad that the government was getting into action against the common enemy."

A British navy man and an American lad from one of Uncle Sam's warships were fraternizing over the Roosevelt speech in the Crossroads bar on Times Square in the middle of the afternoon.

"Well, Pal, we're in this thing together," said the American as he clinked a glass with his friend.

"Yes, chum," said the Englishman, "we'll beat that dirty dog together."

At this point the Daily Worker reporter politely broke in.

"We're not alone in this fight," I remarked, "the Red Army and Navy are with us."

Both sailors grinned their approval.

"You're right," said the English lad, "there are no better fighters."

The American boy said he was impressed by President Roosevelt's reference to the Soviet Navy, which indicated that he regarded it as the American navy's ally.

A group of American soldiers in uniform were eagerly reading a summary of the President's speech outside of a news reel theater on Broadway near 40th St. when I got there.

"What do you think we should do about it?" I asked, introducing myself as a reporter.

"De?" said a young sergeant, "there's only one thing to do, that's to do what the President says and finish this job—crush Hitler."

Another young soldier stepped up at this moment in a challenging way and asked what paper I represented.

"The Daily Worker," I said, showing him my card.

His challenging manner persisted, however, as he asked what the Daily Worker had to say about the army.

Fortunately I had a copy of the Sunday Worker, with Harry Raymond's story on West Point.

"That's good," he said, "good. I thought at first you might be from the Daily News. That paper had had stuff about army morale. We don't like that."

The sergeant interrupted with a laugh.

"Don't worry about him," he said, "he's just a kid. He's got all the morale it takes to beat Hitler."

A Staten Island insurance man, coming out of the Paramount Theater with his wife and daughter, a high school girl, said he liked President Roosevelt's remark about Benedict Arnold.

"My family," he said, "has lived in Staten Island before the vanderbilts got there. They fought for this country in 1776. They've got no use for any traitors and to my way of thinking we'd be traitors if we surrendered to Hitler."

"I'm glad the President wants to fight instead of surrender."

A young electrician shooting clay pipes in a shooting gallery on West 42nd St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves. said he was willing to go whenever he was drafted.

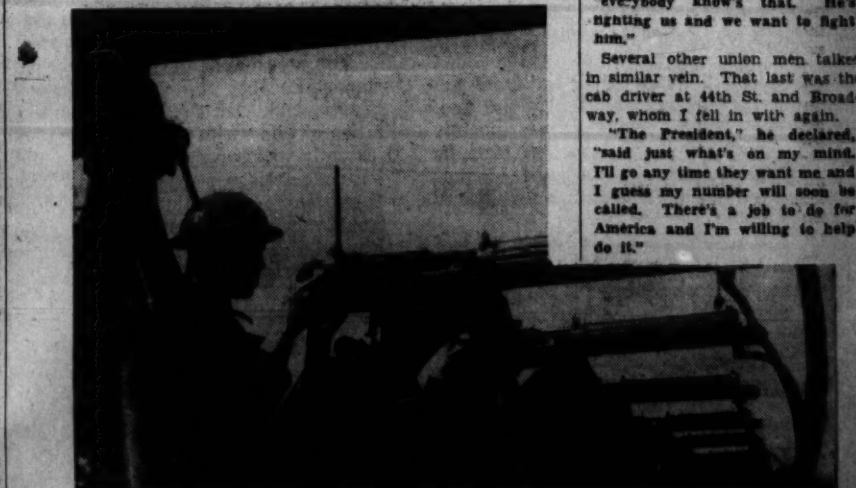
"I'd like to get a shot at that dirty dog Hitler," he said.

I remarked that Hitler had destroyed the trade unions of every country he conquered.

"I know that," he replied, "everybody knows that. He's fighting us and we want to fight him."

Several other union men talked in similar vein. That last was the cab driver at 44th St. and Broadway, whom I fell in with again.

"The President," he declared, "said just what's on my mind. I'll go any time they want me and I guess my number will soon be called. There's a job to do for America and I'm willing to help do it."



British Machine-Gunners: An impressive view of Britain's growing strength on land is shown by this photo of machine-gunners in line formation, weapons trained on the target. Britain's army has grown steadily in the course of the war and now represents a formidable force.



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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1941

### President Roosevelt Sets the Course

What American genuinely concerned with the safety of the nation can fail to see the truth of President Roosevelt's Labor Day warning:

"Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler upon this earth. We must do our full part in conquering them. For these forces may be unleashed on this nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country."

For the appeasers, President Roosevelt found the accurate word: "They do in fact ask me to become the modern Benedict Arnold. . . . This course I have rejected—I reject it again."

Out of this denunciation of the appeasers, the American people will look for a complete routing of the appeasers, high and low, official and unofficial, at the hands of the Administration.

Roosevelt's conclusion will find overwhelming response among the people: "We shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

Especially valuable was the President's reminder that it is when Hitler seems to be temporarily balked in his march of conquest that America has its greatest opportunity to deliver fascism's death blow. It is greater not less effort that America must contribute.

Thus the course is set. The people want this course. In fact, the danger to the U. S. is even greater than the President indicated. For it is not merely that the Nazi machine may "later" attack us; it is attacking us at this very moment, and has marked us out for ever wider attack.

Every delay hurts America. Every action that welds the united action of America, Britain, and the Soviet Union against the Nazi criminals will be repaid by quicker victory.

### A Black Eye for Philadelphia

Philadelphia has been given a black eye before the nation by its election commissioner, Morton Witkin. In ruling that the Communist Party is to be kept off the municipal election ballot, Mr. Witkin has done his bit toward injuring that group which is most intent upon the creation of a strong anti-Hitler front in America.

This entire procedure, to make the seat of the Declaration of Independence an imitation of Hitlerite Germany in its treatment of minority parties, arises from the camp of the appeasers. In lining up with these pro-Nazis, Mr. Witkin has nullified the signed petition of 10,000 Philadelphia citizens, 2,000 more than is necessary for a valid place on the ballot.

We are certain that the decent-minded people of Philadelphia will support the local Communist Party leaders in deciding to take this matter before the courts. The good name of the Quaker City is deeply involved. The nation also is equally concerned that democratic processes be upheld, and that Nazi electoral methods be erased from American elections.

### The War Enters Its Third Year

With the arrival of September, the war begins its third year.

The first year was Hitler's. The Nazi war machine swept forward aided by the fact that it had been strengthened by gifts which it had received year after year from the appeasers. Not only did Hitler get free presents of Czechoslovakia and its gigantic Skoda munition works; at the same time, he was able to advance with the knowledge that his fifth column was undermining resistance within the gates of his victims.

In the second year, the Hitler advance began to slow down. The main factor here was Hitler's attack against the Soviet Union. With this attack, the character of the war changed profoundly. So long as the statesmen of Britain and America rejected the offers of united action against Hitler (as they did from 1933 to 1938), the peoples of the world could have no assurance that the war really aimed at the destruction of Hitlerism. Such was the case from 1938 (the year of the Munich deal) up to 1941.

But Hitler has admitted publicly that he could not launch an invasion of England so

long as the Soviet Union peacefully strengthened itself at his rear doors. His unprovoked assault against the USSR proved to Britain and America that there can be no peace with Hitler. With the Soviet Union engaged in battle the peoples of the world have the assurance that there will be no quarter until fascism is destroyed.

Thus as the war changed its character, Hitler's fortunes also began to change—downward.

With the attack on the USSR, there has begun to emerge at last that united world front against fascism which has always been the goal of the Soviet Union's peace policy.

The main lesson for America as the war enters its third year is that there can be no resting of oars, no foolish delusions that we can evade our responsibilities in delivering the death blow to Nazism. It must be full steam ahead for all-out, joint struggle until the full military extermination of Hitler. No drawing back, but speedier shouldering of our duties with our allies in London and Moscow—this is the message of the war's third year.

### America Says: 'No Truce With Hitlerism'

Of all the tricky questions propounded by the Gallup Poll, its latest is the trickiest. The healthy response of those queried, in spite of the dubious character of what was put up to them, tells a great deal about where the American people stand in regard to the military destruction of Hitlerism.

If Hitler would give up all the territory he has conquered except the occupied portions of the Soviet Union, would you favor peace with the Nazis? That was the substance of the question as put by the Gallup Pollers. It was not only a formulation designed to soften animosity to Hitler, by proposing that he is capable of taking his foot off the majority of the occupied countries. It is also one that is dictated directly by the appeasers, in assuming that "peace" is possible with the Nazis and that it is to be obtained at the expense of the Soviet Union. In that respect it reeks with the odor of Munich, which arose from a like premise.

And yet, 58 per cent of those queried said an emphatic NO to this question. Only 34 per cent replied in the affirmative, the other 8 per cent being "undecided."

As to the more correct question of how the people stand on any realistic "peace" which Hitler might make, the response was even more decisive. There can be no real peace until Hitler is destroyed; such was the burden of the overwhelming sentiment.

This splendid response indicates decidedly that the appeasers do not speak for the American people, or any major part of those people. The confusion which the Munichmen hope to create in this or that section of public opinion can be obliterated by vigorous action. Americans definitely understand that their freedom and that of other peoples is bound up in the wiping out of Hitlerism.

With Labor speaking up vigorously for America's more complete participation in the military annihilation of Hitler, the people would even more loudly pronounce their anti-Nazi opinions. They would rally around the lead given by Labor and hasten to insist that the United States fulfill its full duty to itself and to the rest of the world.

### Pétain Sends His Fifth Column Here

The exposure of the French embassy as a station in the network of Berlin espionage should awaken the country to a greater realization of the fifth column's activities.

The Herald Tribune's Washington bureau uncovered the evidence. The Vichy embassy is working hand in glove with the Nazi spy and propaganda apparatus. This confirms the warning issued by the Daily Worker several weeks ago when we stated that "It is not necessary for the Nazi agents to come from Berlin; they also come from the conquered countries in disguise."

The folly of the appeasement forces in the State Department is now more apparent than ever. These persons have persistently befriended the Vichy fascists, just as they previously collaborated with the Franco fascists. It is now seen that the appeasers assisted in anti-United States conspiracy.

The exposure of the Vichy embassy only emphasizes that the Vichy regime is not France, and that the Government's recognition of this Berlin puppet regime should be instantly withdrawn. Appeasement of Vichy has done damage enough already. What more is needed to prove that the French people would welcome the breaking off of American relations with the traitor Pétain regime which betrayed them?

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**The Bravest Oath:**  
 ceaselessly on the enemy.

A group of Soviet guerrilla fighters, somewhere in the Nazi rear, take the stirring pledge to revenge themselves "bitterly, mercilessly and ceaselessly" on the enemy.  
 —Sovfoto Radiophoto

## U. S. Can Outstrip Hitler's War Production Shipyards Key to Defense Program; More Ships -- Sooner -- Vital for Allies

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

(This is the third in a series of articles on the defense program.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—American merchant ships are needed desperately in the world struggle against Hitlerism.

Ships to transport American war materials to Britain, to the Soviet Pacific port of Vladivostok, to the Middle East and ships to bring vital raw materials from Africa, Asia and South America for American factories.

More ships are needed, many more than at present available. And the Maritime Commission has just received Congressional approval to launch a new program for the construction of 556 merchant vessels.

**PROFITS BALK EFFICIENCY**  
 But in the meantime profiteering by American shipping companies is interfering with the efficient use of the vessels now on hand.

Rates have skyrocketed as much as 800 to 900 per cent on some kinds of shipping. Keen competition between various companies for profitable trade is resulting in time-wasting and unnecessary stops at many ports.

And profiteering by the big shippers combined with the industry's traditional opposition to expansion is slowing up speedy construction of the new ships which are so much in demand.

Maritime Commission member John Dempsey has been more than fair to business and by no means overly friendly to labor either during his service on the Commission or previously as a Congressman.

**ASTOUNDING PROFITS**  
 But a few weeks ago Dempsey told the members of the House Merchant Fisheries Committee that if they "knew the profits that some operators are making today it would astound you."

"I will say this to you that some of the operators, who have not cooperated with us at all, are making a profit on an outward trip of more than half of the value of the entire vessel."

Dempsey declared that "every commodity which is being brought into the United States today has gone up at least 100 per cent, and some of them 200 or 300 or 400 per cent."

**HUGE RATE INCREASES**  
 As a matter of fact, rates on chartered ships have gone up 800 to 900 per cent and rates on bulk shipping regardless of the commodity involved has also shown a similar increase.

There have been enormous increases on products which are vital to national defense, with the government and the taxpayers paying for the profiteering of the shipping companies.

In 1939 it cost \$6 to transport 1000 kilograms of mica scrap. Now it costs \$15.

Tungsten from the Amazon River region of Brazil now costs \$30 a ton to ship to the U. S. as against \$10 in 1939. The increase adds up to 300 per cent.

Shipping rates on rubber have gone up two thirds from the former rate \$12 per 1000 kilograms to \$20 at present.

And as Commissioner Dempsey indicated, the shipping operators have not been too cooperative in providing more efficient service to compensate for the 17 per cent depletion of the American Merchant Marine largely as a result of sales and transfers to Great Britain.

**NEW SHIPPING URGENT**

To replace this ship of which a considerable number have been sunk and to meet the ever-increasing demand for shipping facilities, the need for new shipping is urgent and immediate.

Experts here, however, point out that planned use of available vessels and port facilities could greatly boost the amount of tonnage transported on American ships.

While there is no longer much foreign competition on many runs, there is still plenty of competition between American lines on parallel routes.

Advertisements in the Journal of

Commerce, which is the trade paper most frequently used, reveal again and again that two or three lines are scheduling sailings to the same ports.

**COMPETITIVE WASTE**  
 The duplication and waste resulting from this competition is obvious.

Some lines follow a practice of carrying full cargoes on their run from South America to the United States, but not from this country to South America.

Under a more efficient system, if two ships were leaving New York or Baltimore to bring back raw materials from the East Coasts of South America one might proceed directly while another might first stop off to leave important materials at one of the new U. S. bases in the Caribbean.

National Maritime Union locals at Baltimore and Norfolk have complained that coal boats sometimes lay at anchor for several days because of lack of mechanical handlers and because of the competitive, planless nature of coal boat operations.

**NO PORT PLANNING**

There have also been complaints that at times port facilities at San Francisco are overcrowded while at other times they are permitted to lay idle. No planned use of available port facilities is apparent.

Despite the acute shortage in tankers to relieve the oil shortage on the East Coast, there is some doubt among experts here where available tankers are being used most effectively.

For example, there has been no Maritime Commission control until quite recently of 285 American tankers registered under foreign flags including 60 under Panamanian registry. Hence, there has been no way of finding out whether these tankers are being used most effectively to aid the British or own defense effort.

Nor has there been an effective denial of the charges by Rep. John Coffee, Washington Democrat, that Standard Oil has six tankers under German registry and six under Italian registry.

**SHIPPERS TRUST POWERS**

The Maritime Commission has been very tender with the big shipping companies. It has only on rare occasion criticized them, and has practically never cracked down on them.

Now the Commission has power granted in the Ship Warrants Act passed in July to crack down on the profiteers and to force efficient use of facilities by imposing priorities on shipping.

It is to be hoped that the Commission will use this power, and will at the same time safeguard maritime labor by making use of the Buffalo plan to take care of displaced auto workers at the North Tinsaw plant of General Motors. Such a plan should apply both to longshoremen and seamen who may be displaced at certain points.

The President's executive order abrogating the International Load Line Treaty of 1930 will make it possible for American ships. But here, too, care will have to be exercised to protect labor, with particular respect to safety conditions.

**SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM**  
 Planned use of shipping facilities is crucial at the present moment because it will not be until the middle of 1942 that the shipbuilding

program will be in full swing with deliveries of about two ships a day.

The general corruption and decline of the shipping and shipbuilding industries in the decade and a half following World War I, exposed by the Black Committee, explain in part the present situation in the shipbuilding industry.

Many shipbuilding companies permitted their yards to rot. Others cleaned up huge profits on repairs but built no new ships.

An early draft of the NRA code for the shipbuilding industry even included a provision that "any material increase in the plant capacity of the industry" would be a violation of the code.

A definite factor in slowing up the shipbuilding program has been the shortage in steel because of the anti-expansionist policies of OPM's dollar a year men.

Both the Navy and the Maritime Commission have preferred to make contracts for new ships with the big established companies rather than permit new shipbuilders to get into the field. The result has been huge backlogs on the part of some companies.

**TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS**  
 Construction of the projected St. Lawrence River Waterway would make shipbuilding for trans-Atlantic and Latin American transportation feasible, but it will be a matter of at least four years before new Great Lakes shipyards could become available.

The critical shipbuilding situation has by no means prevented the big companies from pressing hard for the maximum profit.

Admiral Emory Land, Maritime Commission chairman, testified before the House Appropriations Committee, that contracts for new merchant ships would be made on a base cost plus fixed fee basis.

Land told the committee that he would guarantee the shipbuilding companies a seven per cent profit on top of all their costs.

Even if some companies exceeded the base cost, they would only be penalized by two per cent, and would still be assured of a 7 per cent profit.

And if the companies can beat down the base cost established by the Maritime Commission, the government will assure them a 7 per cent profit.

Profiteering under this type of set-up appears to be almost inevitable. James E. Barnes, attorney for Todd Shipbuilding Co., which is building most of the new ugly ducklings for the Maritime Commission, admitted as much in testimony before the Truman Committee.

"I suppose the Todd Shipbuilding Corp. appears to be or will appear to be, one of the greatest war profiteers," Barnes said.

The attitude of both the shipping industry and the shipbuilding industry does not add up either to patriotism or to national defense.

A crackdown by the Maritime Commission to prevent profiteering and to assure speedier solution of the shipping problem appears long overdue.

(The next article in this series will deal with the serious transportation crisis in the railroad industry facing the defense program.)

## Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

It can now be revealed that the real reason for Mussolini's trip to the Eastern Front was to take Adolf a small parcel containing a suit of winter underwear.

Upon Mussolini's return home, Italian Fascist authorities hailed the conference as a tremendous success. Not everyone who goes up to the Nazi front lines manages to get home alive.

The conference lasted five days. It is reported that Mussolini spent the first four and a half days on a bench waiting to be called into Hitler's tent.

"What is to be gained by an invasion when everything is destroyed before we get there?" Adolf complained bitterly to Benito.

"So different from when you invaded Italy," said Mussolini proudly.

It is rumored that Mussolini fainted dead away when Hitler asked him how he would like to go to France to keep order there.

Japan is probably proposing a "peace" settlement somewhat along the following lines: in exchange for her getting China, Indo-China, Singapore, Thai, Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand and Siberia, Japan would be willing to give up her claims to the National League pennant.

The United States is sending a military mission to tour the British battlefronts of Europe and Africa. The hardest job of the mission, unfortunately, will be to locate the British battlefronts.

Some newspapers admitted the existence of the huge Dnieperstroy dam for the first time only after it had to be destroyed.

We understand that the America First Committee is contemplating setting up a junior division. To be known as the Quilting Kids?

## Letters From Our Readers

### Browder Needed in Common Fight Against Hitlerism—Urges Speedy Support to Citizens Committee

New Canaan, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

For many months Earl Browder walked among us and warned the American people of the Nazi war machine whose growth constituted threats to our democracy and to the democracy of all liberty-loving people. He described a method to prevent the spread of Nazi conquest. He explained how rule of, for and by capitalism, denying to the working class a representative voice in government created Nazism, created a growing terror unleashed against working class interests. Earl Browder said that government with proper representation for the common people, a government stressing safeguards for national and social security, constituted a bulwark against fascism. And a popular front against Hitler to unite liberty-loving people at home and in many countries could stamp out the spread of Nazi conquest. Browder taught us such a bulwark could integrate democratic rule among countries standing firm against attack.

But treacherous elements in Europe sought to placate Hitler; to turn him Eastward; to strengthen anti-Soviet reaction. Betrayals in high places penetrated the United States. We watched what Browder warned against—the whole-hearted endorsement by government spokesmen of Chamberlain's Munich policy; the hasty recognition of the butcher Franco; the support thrown to Baron Mannerheim, compliments extended to Vichy's Pétain when open fascism came to France; the appeasement, over a long period, of Japan. These events marked a succession of betrayals which strengthened Hitler, during months of vacillation. Radio and newspaper accounts featured slanders to cloud the judgment of masses of readers and listeners concerning the true reasons for the non-aggression pact signed by Germany and the Soviet Union. The drive toward American fascism was accelerated and Earl Browder was arrested. He was sentenced, as we all know, to a term of unprecedented severity in connection with passport technicalities. Four years and a fine of \$2,000 was handed down for writing the word "nazi" on a passport taken out in Earl Browder's own name. The fine has been paid. For five and a half months he has been confined in the gray walls of Atlanta Penitentiary.

When the Nazi onslaught against the workers' state unleashed its terror Eastward, millions of people in other countries recognized how the USSR was serving the interests of workers everywhere with its life blood. The teaching of Earl Browder again filled the minds of thousands. Now all can recognize more clearly why treacherous elements attempted to divide unity against fascism. Now it is clear for all to see that the people of America, of England, of China and of the Soviet Union are shouldering a common burden. The release of Earl Browder is the immediate concern of millions. He is needed in the common fight against Hitler fascism.

Let us bring our speedy support to the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.

HESTER G. HUNTINGTON.

### German-American Looks to Day When German People Will Be Liberated

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The American people begin to understand that this gigantic battle against the fascist beast is their affair—that Hitler fascism in reality is a direct menace to this country. The Hitler plague is not a German invention. Hitlerism is the brainchild of world reaction and for this reason alone it needs the united will and determination of the people of the world to exterminate it. The German people could not successfully fight alone against this powerful world reaction. Hitlerism in Germany is only the model for world fascism and for a time it looked perfect to the rulers of the world, but something went wrong with their nice looking model.

We Germans in this country, especially those who came here after the last war, have hoped and prayed for this day to come when the peoples of the world would come to the assistance of our brothers and sisters in Germany, and the day is not far off when the German people will prove they had no part in Hitler's monstrous crimes.  
 GERMAN-AMERICAN.  
 A Treat

Rensselaerville, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The article in the Sunday Worker of Aug. 24 on how Tolstoy's "War and Peace" was written was a treat and very timely. The whole page was distinguished. Samuel Putnam's articles on Latin-American culture are always valuable. Langston Hughes' translation of Louis Aragon's poem was of the same high cultural order. Congratulations!  
 DR. L. A. E. JR.





## CHANGE THE WORLD

Notes on Poetry, Jazz,  
Vegetarianism and Letters  
Addressed to a Columnist

By MIKE GOLD

A LOT of poetry has been pouring into this office since I threw open the pearly gates. Most of it is a first try, and hence amateur. The authors have tried hard to express some of the great emotion this fateful epoch rouses in them. But the letters they write without straining for effect are often more interesting than their more ambitious poetry. I mean to print a few columns of these documents; since this popular use of poetry contains a social lesson, I believe.

The war against Hitlerism inspires a majority of the poems. Most of the other correspondence received is also concerned with the war. Cheers and fears dominate the tone of these letters: cheers for the Soviet Union and fears, not idle fears, but well-justified ones, at the dangerous growth of fascist and appeasement plots in the U.S.A.

Some of this correspondence will also be discussed later, when the columnist has got his family moved, his teeth fixed and his mind defogged.

Meanwhile, on a hot day, let us assume there is no war and that life is as normal as it was in good old 1930, when there was only a depression. Let us discuss jazz. It may help pass the time in the dark, dank underground air-shelter where we all dwell in spirit or the flesh.

I always like to receive a red-hot letter defending jazz. It reminds me of the far-off days of my youth, when vegetarians were just as passionate in defense of celery.

I look back upon this native period, and ask myself: why did celery-eaters develop such a superiority-complex? What made them believe that being a celery-eater was more revolutionary than being a pork-chop fan? Why did they divide humanity into meat-eaters and celery-eaters, and insist that one was the party of darkness and the other the party of light?

I think it has become fairly plain by now that even if the whole world had repudiated lamb chops in 1913 and had taken to an exclusive diet of celery and pistachio nuts, no alums would be erased, no social security provided for the masses, no system of normal and happy socialist life would now be present for all who toil.

Hitler is a vegetarian. But he is not a good man, or a help to the human race, or the Messiah of a new world. Of course, I do not blame the sins of this monster upon vegetarians; but Hitler certainly is one answer to celery-cultists who claim that eating vegetables makes for a finer humanity.

Which is what some of them were always loudly claiming. I knew one vegetarian in Boston—a very nice person, who had a real fear of beefsteak. It produced murderous thoughts in the mind, he believed, whereas celery made him feel spiritual, kindly and generous. But the opposite is true with Hitler. He eats celery, and murders whole populations of humankind.

Vegetables are wonderful. They contain vitamins and improve the health. I love them. I am always devouring vegetables in every form. The vegetarians made a useful contribution toward America's health. The normal meal used to consist of meat and plenty of potatoes; now one finds green, lovely vegetables and salads on every American table.

There is nothing wrong with vegetarians, until they begin to over-emphasize the importance of vegetables, and make a narrow, bigoted, intense cult of the pea, the carrot and the squash.

And jazz, too, is swell. Swing is wonderful. I was raised on jazz. I have danced to it joyfully a thousand times. I have sung to it, and played it on the accordion and the harmonica. It is the natural music of my fatherland, which is the city street. I like to hear jazz today on the radio. I like the kids who hop it, swing it, cut up rags to jazz and otherwise make it their outlet for a lot of vitality that has to be spent before it gets sour.

But why should jazz be a cult? Why should students of swing feel so superior to students of Beethoven and Bach? Why should they talk a prophetic, apocalyptic language, as though jazz contained some mystic answer to the stupendous social problems of our time?

If jazz-swing has all the virtues these fanatics claim for it, why do they worry so much over it? It will get along and find its way, just like the folk songs of Russia or the rumbas of Cuba, or the czardas of Hungary or the lyrics of Bobbie Burns.

What is true of the folk can never die. It needs no pre-arranged fanfare or cultists. It grows like a plant in the sun, slowly, normally, with deep-rooted roots in the motherly earth.

Frankly, I believe the swing-fanatics do much harm to the object of their affections. They give it an inflated value, which means, a short life. They talk it to death. They get into the way of its simple enjoyment and the wide masses who already enjoy jazz. They have made the musicians of jazz self-conscious. I read recently the autobiography of W. C. Handy, composer of the immortal St. Louis Blues. Mr. Handy has some wonderful pages when he tells of his early days in the South. This is real folk-history, and a contribution. But as he goes on with the story, he becomes a little arty and self-conscious. He loses touch with the St. Louis earth, with the natural wind and rain of folk-feeling. I get a feeling that the cultists have been at him.

Let us not be cultists about anything, but remain members of the human race. It helps one to do good and effective work in any field.

## 'For America We Sing,' Aired on WJZ, 8:30 P.M.

Lucy Monroe, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor; Orchestra—WJZ, 8:30 P.M. — William L. Shirer comments on the news from WABC at 8:55 P.M.

## MORNING

6:00-WOR—Dear Images, Talk Music

6:05-WJZ—Talk; Isabel M. Hewson

6:10-WOR—News; Shoppers Club; Music

6:15-WJZ—Breakfast; Sports—Red Barber

6:20-WOR—Melodic Moments

6:25-WJZ—Edward MacHugh, Songs

6:30-WOR—News; Johnson, Sketch

6:35-WJZ—Lila Sergio, Composites

6:40-WOR—Elen Randolph—Sketch

6:45-WJZ—Happy Jim Parsons

6:50-WOR—Bachelor's Children—Sketch

6:55-WJZ—Clark Dennis, Tenor

7:00-WOR—Sports—Concert

7:05-WJZ—Road of Life—Sketch

7:10-WOR—Woman of Courage—Sketch

7:15-WJZ—Spanish Music

7:20-WOR—Mary Martin—Sketch

7:25-WJZ—News; Beaty—Talk

7:30-WOR—Ensemble

7:35-WJZ—Pepper Young—Sketch

7:40-WOR—Ensemble

7:45-WJZ—News; Lunchtime Music

7:50-WOR—News; Don Goddard

7:55-WJZ—The O'Neill—Sketch; Songs

8:00-WOR—News; Farm and Home Hour

8:05-WJZ—News; Judy and Jane—Sketch

8:10-WOR—Betty and Bob—Sketch

8:15-WJZ—Find My Way—Sketch

8:20-WOR—News; Musical

8:25-WJZ—Concert; Orchestra

8:30-WOR—News; Arnold Orin's Daughter

8:35-WJZ—Against the Stars—Sketch

8:40-WOR—News; Henry Moon Hill—Sketch

8:45-WJZ—News; Songs

8:50-WOR—News; National Anthem

8:55-WJZ—Home of the Stars—Sketch

9:00-WOR—Variety Music

9:05-WJZ—We, the Abnotts—Sketch

9:10-WOR—Powell Orchestra

9:15-WJZ—Adventure Stories

9:20-WOR—Great Masters Music

9:25-WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch

9:30-WOR—Ben Bernie Orchestra

9:35-WJZ—News; Baseball Scores

9:40-WOR—Music to Remember

9:45-WJZ—News; Here's Morgan

9:50-WOR—Balancing Orchestra

9:55-WJZ—Paul Douglas, Sports

10:00-WOR—Boating—The Sailer

10:05-WJZ—Ray Black Orchestra—Drama

10:10-WOR—United China Relief Program

10:15-WJZ—News; Mrs. Benjamin

10:20-WOR—Chorus

## WJZ—For America We Sing; Concert

Orchestra; Lucy Monroe, Soprano; Jan Peerce, Tenor

8:55-WABC—William L. Shirer—Comments

9:00-WJZ—Battle of the Stars—Sketch

9:05-WOR—News; Sports—Red Barber

9:10-WJZ—News; Music Album

9:15-WOR—News; Sports—Red Barber

9:20-WJZ—Gracie Park Concert

9:25-WOR—News; Music Album

9:30-WJZ—News; Music Album

9:35-WOR—News; Music Album

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9:15-WOR—News; Music Album

# 'We Are Many, They Are Few'

Party Transformed  
Life, Says Mexican  
Worker - Author

(This is the second of two articles on the book, "Benita," the amazing autobiography of a woman rank-and-file member of the Mexican Communist Party.)

By Samuel Putnam

As I said in my previous article published in the Sunday Worker, this book, "Benita," is something of a storm-center of discussion in Spanish-speaking circles these days. The discussion revolves largely around the author's rather frank criticism—for she is nothing if not frank, always—of certain former leaders of the Communist Party in Mexico, chief among them Hernan Labor



## On The Score Board

Why the Lefties  
Are  
Doing So Well

By Lester Rodney

Louis Budenz, a keen baseball observer, suggested yesterday that we write something about the great success enjoyed by left-handers this year. The immediate cause of the thought was the sensational debut of 20-year-old southpaw Howard Pollett of the Cards.

A glance over the list of pitchers shows the minority who throw with their port wing at a premium this year. Freshman hurler Ernie White, also of the Cards is the league leaders' biggest winner with 16 victories. Johnny Vandermeer of the Reds, in a come back year, is well ahead of the rest of the league in the matter of strikeouts. The American League also finds the crooked armers sparse and successful, with the veteran Lefty Gomez leading the league in percentages with 13 won and four lost. Thorn Lee of the White Sox second only to the peerless Bob Feller in victories with 18, and 42-year-old Lefty Grove still getting by handsomely with his southpaw slants.

There are fewer left handers than right handers. All other things being even, the percentage of southpaws who make good these past few years is greater than that of the orthodox heavies. Big league teams will go further out of their way to get hold of a good left-hander than a good right-hander. These things are indisputable facts. Highlighting the scarcity and desirability of the left-handers was the signing of the faded veteran Larry French by the Dodgers when he was released recently by the Chicago Cubs. Were Larry a right-hander the Brooks would hardly have been interested in his 1941 record. But they lacked any decent left-hander of their own and were willing to see if Larry had anything left. So when Mrs. French refrained from slapping little Larry's spoon wielding left hand at the breakfast table many years ago, she prolonged his big league life at least part of one season and gave him an unexpected crack at a piece of World Series money.

While it's something impossible to measure and prove, there is little doubt that left-handers are not gifted with any more natural ability—speed, curves and control—than right-handers. One fairly obvious reason for their greater comparative success is the very fact that there are fewer of them, making their deliveries less familiar to the batters.

Our further theory is this: It is a recognized and proven fact that left handed pitchers are especially effective against left handed batters, for the reason that the direction of their best breaking stuff is away from the left handed batter's bat, and their deliveries seem to start even with the left handed batter's body, keeping them from getting a toe hold.

Now—there are more right handed batters than left (not too many more). But since that grinning, pigeon toed, thin legged left handed socker yclept Babe Ruth came out of a Baltimore orphan asylum to turn the National Pastime inside out with booming home runs pulled far and high to right field, the tendency has been for teams to build their attention around left handed sluggers and even to remodel the parks in some instances to shorten the home run distance in right field. A glance at the leading hitters as of yesterday leaves little room for doubting the fact that the big gunned sockers are now mainly left handed. Which, remembering the greater effectiveness of left handed pitchers against left handed hitters, accounts both for the southpaw's greater general success and the intense scratching around to unearth them.

The five leading National League hitters as of yesterday were Hopp, Eiten, Reiser, Walker and Mike, each and every one a left handed socker. In the American it was Williams, Travis, DiMaggio, Cullenbine and Heath. All but the great DiMag swings from the porside.

In fact, with the fading of Jimmy Foxx and the absence of Hank Greenberg, the only two right handed hitters who can be classed in the long range gun, heavy run driving in category are DiMaggio in the American and the Dodgers' veteran Joe Medwick in the National League. Keller and Williams lead DiMag in homers in the American and Camilli, Ott and Nicholson, all left handers, top the round trippers in the National. In the vital matter of runs batted in it's the same story, with Mike of the Cards and Young of the Giant (left handed hitters) breaking in and only DiMaggio to represent the right handed swingers in either league.

If you run down the batting orders of most of the big league clubs you'll find the majority of them with their power grouped around left handed swingers. Reiser, Camilli, Walker of the Dodgers; Mike, Slaughter, Padgett, Hopp, of the Cards; Ott and Young, Giants; Keller, Henrich, Dickey, Yanks, et al. There are exceptions of course, such as the Red Sox with Foxx, Cronin and Doerr behind lefties Williams and Tabor, but the preponderance and power is weighted from the south side of the plate and aimed at the shorter right field fences, a logical consequence both of the big Bambino's exploits and the livelier ball.

That's our theory and the teams without any of few left handed pitchers are stuck with it.

# DODGERS BEAT BRAVES IN 15TH, 6-5

AIMING AT FLAG FOR ST. LOUIS



Four of the big Cardinal guns aiming to keep St. Louis on top of the National League (they're two percentage points ahead of the Dodgers in the closest National League race in history). Left to right, Tripoli, Mize, Padgett and Hopp. The last three are left handed dynamite.

## Camilli's 5th Hit Breaks Up Marathon In Brooklyn Opener

Four and a Half Hour Contest Ends With 2 Out, 3-2 Clout by Dolph, Who Also Hits Homer Number 29 to Break Own Mark

The Boston Braves, notorious for playing record breaking marathon games once a year with the Brooklyn Dodgers, selected the hot first game of the Labor Day doubleheader at Ebbets Field yesterday for the annual event and it took the Dodgers exactly four hours and 20 minutes to subdue the stubborn foe 6-5 in fifteen

sweaty innings. The victory kept the Brooks percentage points behind the St. Louis Cards who also won their first game, beating Pittsburgh. Dolph Camilli was the big hero of the day. It was the popular first sacker's game. His fifth hit, a double to left with the bases full, besides that he banged the longest home run in Ebbets Field history in the eighth to tie the score and break his own personal major league mark of 28, his previous high, and hit two more doubles and a single.

Hugh Casey, who pitched one inning, was the winner, with Johnny Allen turning in a brilliant nine inning relief job. Curt Davis got off to a four run deficit in the first two innings, mainly due to shoddy support. A walk to Sisti, Cooney's single, Durocher's error on Grempp's roller and Rowell's sacrifice fly tallied two in the first. Hits by Miller, Berres, Cooney and a pair of wild throws by Lavagetto and Camilli on Grempp's roller made it a dismal 4-0.

The Dodgers hit back off Tom Earley for three in the fourth after leaving the bases full in the third. Reiser's walk, Camilli's first double off the screen, Medwick's scoring grounder to short, Lavagetto's walk and pinch hitter Rizzo's double to left did the damage.

That was all till the eighth, when Camilli fired off on a 3-4 for a mammoth clout OVER the corner of the upper center field bleachers and into the street. There never

### GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Boston at Brooklyn  
Philadelphia at New York  
Cincinnati at Boston  
Pittsburgh at St. Louis  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
New York at Philadelphia  
St. Louis at Detroit  
Chicago at Detroit  
Washington at Boston

## A Look at a Class A League

Almost All Night Ball,  
Bad Lighting Is  
the Rule

By Nat Low

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 1.  
To most baseball fans living in great metropolitan cities the baseball world consists of 16 major league clubs, who play in immense and beautiful stadiums, before huge crowds.

Swept away by the excitement of big stars and streaming headlines they become slightly insensitive to the fact that there exist, outside of the orbit of these cities, millions of baseball-hungry fans who regularly, year in and year out plunk down their hard-earned buck-tens to watch their local heroes play through nine innings of the great American game.

These millions fill the grandstands and bleachers in Peoria and Houston, San Diego and Wilkes-Barre, Atlanta and Baltimore, Scranton and Hartford, and hundreds of other cities spread from coast to coast in the United States.

We wanted to see one of these minor league games, in a typical minor league city, so we took in the game at Springfield, Massachusetts (149,000 population). "An enterprising growing city," says the local Chamber of Commerce in their folder.

The Springfield club is in the Eastern League, which also includes teams from similarly populated cities. Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, Elmira, Scranton, Binghamton, Albany, Hartford and Springfield finished in that order when the season ended yesterday, Labor Day.

The Eastern League is a Class "A" league, ranking below the big minor leagues like the International, the American Association, and the Pacific Coast League.

You leave for Pynchon Park, where the "Nats" play their home games, at 6 P. M. . . because all league games are played at night except on Sundays and holidays. The aged groundskeeper told me the minors couldn't exist for a week without night games. "Most of our fans work in the gun factories in the city, and couldn't take in games played during the day. But after working hours and a decent supper, they spend a cool evening at the ball park."

The park is a typical one. . . Made famous in hosts of cartoon strips. . . It seats 3,500, has wooden stands that run about fifty feet past the bases on third and first. The bleachers are next to the left field grandstand. . . The playing surface is larger than you had expected to find. The left field marker reads 291 feet, right field measuring 236. . . Center field is a country mile from the plate. The fences around the outfield are plastered with the usual signs advertising the local merchants. . . Behind them lie trees and the quiet Connecticut River. The lighting system consists of seven units placed around the park. They are only 40 and 50 feet high.

WHAT'S ON  
RATES: What's on notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line—5 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Philadelphia, Pa.  
SMA 88 HITLER, International Youth Day Rally, Friday, Sept. 12, 8 P. M. Musical Fund Hall, 810 Locust St. Main Auditorium. Speakers: Carl Ross, Phil Franklin, Frank Castore, Tom Naberd. Showing of Soviet film, Chapayev. Assn. Young Communists League, Philadelphia.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION  
MANDOLIN CLASS for beginners, children, adults open noon! N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, non-profit, non-sectarian. Eugene Piskunoff, conductor. Famous teachers: S. Friedman, M. Kahan. Instruction free to members. Membership dues 25c weekly. Apply by mail: 106 E. 14th St., N.Y.C.

WORKERS SCHOOL, Fall Term Registration! Complete program of Marxist-Leninist courses. Catalogue available. Room 301, 25 E. 12th St.

and you wonder how good they are, but have to wait for later because it is still light and the players are practicing in the near dusk.

Binghamton has come over to Springfield in the bus that carries the team around the circuit. . . The whole league uses buses for transportation. (A far cry from the luxurious Pullmans used in the majors.) The boys are very young. . . They average 23 years," says "Rabbit" Maranville who manages Springfield. And Phil Page, ex-Dodger and Tiger, manager of Binghamton, says the same for the age of his boys. . .

The players are taking their practice cuts at the plate, others are hitting fungos deep to the outfielders. . . There are some sweet looking clouters in the lot, and Page points out for me a tall, lefty who is stepping to the plate. That's Ray Pinell, he's the son of the National League umpire, Babe Pinell. . . Just out of Notre Dame and he's going to be a major leaguer some fine day. . .

Soon the too dark to see the ball and the lights are turned on. . . The lighting system is no where near sufficient. . . The outfield is shrouded in semi-light, a high pop fly in the infield goes lost in the darkness above the stands, it is difficult to follow the ball unless you strain your eyes mightily. At game time about 95 cash customers are in the stands, supplementing some 200 Boy Scouts let in on the cuff. The "Nats" are in last place, and the fans don't come out any more, what with the season only two days left. . . The admission prices are steep, 75 cents for the grandstand, 55 for the bleachers. . .

Early Wynn, the ace of the Springfield staff who has won 16 and lost 11 for a last place team, is pitching. He had a dozen big league scouts on his trail. Rabbit tells me and is almost a sure bet to get a trial in the majors. But he is plagued by weak hitting and bad fielding and looks and acts disgusted. He has a blazing fast ball and a nice change of pace. . . You realize as you watch him that the players risk a fractured skull and busted ribs every time they step up to bat. . . The ball zooms at 'em like a cannon ball. . . A few narrowly escape beheading in the bad light. . . This is a pitcher's league. . . Two Binghamton hurriers have turned in seven shutouts apiece, while the season mark for the whole staff is 24 shutouts, on all-time record for the league. . .

And only a couple of nights ago Reggie Grabowski of Albany turned in a no-hitter against the Springfield. . . It is quite understandable. . . In the almost semi-darkness the hitters are at the mercy of a guy who has any amount of stuff on the ball. The darkness is further emphasized in the very first inning. . . Hal

power is concerned this team is stronger than that of last year by thirty per cent. If it can summon the same spirit shown by the All-Stars of 1940, who mopped up the Giants 16 to 7, the professionals are in for a difficult evening.

A delegation of 3,000 soldiers and sailors stationed in this vicinity will be guests of the Fresh Air Fund at the game. They will march in starting at 7:30. In the military group will be a battalion of West Point cadets led by the United States Military Academy band. This will be the first time that the cadets have been permitted to attend a football game not their own. Also in line of march will be 450 midshipmen from the naval school ship, the band from Camp Upton. Three hundred British sailors will be in the line of march and will see their first game of American football.

The best guess is that Lou De Filippo, Fordham captain and center, and his teammates, John Kuzman and Joe Ungerer, at tackles, and Vince Denney, end, will be in the starting line-up. Len Eshmont, fifth Fordham man on the team, may start, but in all probability will be held as a reserve due to the fact that Charley O'Rourke, of Boston College; Frank Reagan, of Penn; Nick Basca, of Villanova, and Allan Donelli, of Duquesne, are available for left halfback.

Crowley probably will use Eshmont at right halfback. In this position he is competing with Mort Landsberg, of Cornell; Lou Ohecas, of Georgetown, and Joe Osmanski, of Holy Cross, all of whom have been with the Eastern All-Stars since the team reported for practice. Eshmont, who has been with the Chicago All-Star squad, is somewhat short on practice. He will play a good part of the game but it is doubtful if Crowley calls on him to start.

The members of the Boston College delegation, who are used to the same type of football as Fordham and who are likely to be in at the opening kick-off, are Henry Toczykowski, quarterback; George Kerr and Joe Zabalski, guards. Larry Cabrelli, of Colgate, rugged defensive end, probably will win the starting assignment with Denney. The fullback in all probability will be Jim Castiglino, of Georgetown, one of the hardest drivers in Crowley's entire coaching experience. . . This year's All-Stars are fortunate in having at least one reserve team which has the same strength as that which will start the game. In some positions the All-Stars are three and four deep. As far as men

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New York 020 232 000—13 10 3  
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Chandler, Branch (5), Murphy (5), and Dickey; Harris, Ferrick (5), Hadley (6) and Wagner.

Washington 100 512 000—9 14 0  
Boston 120 111 075—13 18 3  
Carrasquel, Kennedy (6), Zuber (6), Masterson (8) and Evans; Harris, Ryba (4), Potter (7), Wilson (5) and Peacock.

Chicago 090 291 120—7 10 1  
Cleveland 000 000 311—5 13 2  
Egan and Tresh; Ragby, Brown (6), Eizenstat (9) and DeSautels.

LEADERS  
FIVE LEADING BATTERS  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Williams, Boston 120 232 106 491  
Tavris, Washington 124 250 68 179 331  
Keller, Yanks 127 438 84 144 379  
Eiten, Philadelphia 127 437 69 113 225  
Medwick, Brooklyn 189 438 64 141 321  
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NATIONAL LEAGUE  
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HOME RUNS  
Keller, Yanks 32  
Williams, R. Sox 116  
Williams, R. Sox 31  
DiMaggio, Yanks 113  
Camilli, Dodgers 28  
DiMaggio, Yanks 21  
DiMaggio, R. Sox 18

RUNS BATTED IN  
Keller, Yanks 112  
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Players Young and Pepper, Not Finds at Springfield

Marlie, a second baseman who has been with the Phillies all season and has just been farmed to the "Nats," goes after an easy ground ball that trickles right between his legs into right field. . . On the very next play, a grounder is hit to the third baseman who picks it up and throws to second for the force. Marlie covers the bag, but the ball sails through his arms and the runner goes to third. . . Yet Marlie had been fielding ace with the Phillies in the National League. . . He simply cannot see the ball in the atrocious light. . .

But the boys play some swell ball. In the third with two Nats on the bags and only one gone, a sharp grounder is hit between short and third. . . The shortstop runs way back on the grass, grabs it, whips it to the second baseman, who forces the runner and then rifles it to first in a double play that smacks of Ebbets Field or the Yankee Stadium. . .

The scoreboard is deep in center field. . . It is painted onto the wall. . . The score-keeper peers intently at the umpire for the left arm that means a ball, and the right arm that signifies a strike. You are amazed that he can see that distance accurately, but that he does, and doesn't put up a wrong marker all night. . .

The crowd is typical baseball crowd, but more personal with the players because they are much nearer to them than fans are in big league stadiums, with great stands. . .

They give the players medical advice gratis. . . "Go have your eyes examined" one fan yells at the Binghamton catcher who beets over a called third strike. . .

The game is fast, much faster than major league games. The boys hustle and talk it up, especially Binghamton, which is a half game behind Scranton in fourth place and is fighting to get into the play-offs. The fans start that clap, clap, clap, when the Nats start a rally in the fifth. . . The claps rise in a crescendo as they push across two runs, but dies in a dismal moan of anguish when Holly the centerfielder pops up with the basestealer loaded. Binghamton finally cops 8-3, and in the crowd walking out I hear a familiar strain. . . "Wait 'till next year" a fan growls. . . "Like hell. . . It's this year or never," I say, but when he looks at me queerly I sink off into the darkness and realize I am not in dear old Brooklyn.

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### Rules

1. The Daily Worker will each week award a prize of \$10 in literature for the best letter received on the subject: "What I have Done to Build the Daily Worker." The judges will be the Editorial Board of the Daily Worker.
2. The Contest is now open. It will run until midnight, Wednesday, October 8th, 1941.
3. Employees of the Daily Worker or their relatives are not eligible to compete.
4. Letters are to be no longer than 500 words and must be written on one side of the paper.
5. The winning letter, bearing only the initials of the writer, will be published in the Daily Worker (Friday's issue) each week of the contest. Letters post-marked before midnight of the preceding Wednesday will be considered for the Friday's paper. Subsequent letters will be considered for the following week. No letters will be returned and the Daily Worker reserves the right to utilize all letters submitted.
6. Letters are to be addressed to the Letter Contest Editor, Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.
7. A grand prize of \$25 in literature will be awarded to that letter which is judged the best, submitted during the entire course of the contest. Decisions of the judges are final.

Your Letter May Be a Prize-Winner

## ENTER A CONTEST NOW

See tomorrow's Daily Worker for full details of Letter Contest No. 2

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